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ABSTRACT

A Plenipotentiary Conference to Conclude and International Convention on Trade in Certain Species of Wildlife was held in Washington, D.C., February 12 through March 2, 1973. Its purpose was to prepare and adopt a convention on export, import, and transit of certain species of wild fauna and flora. Representatives and observers from 90 countries met in fulfillment of the recommendation stated in Resolution 99.3 of the U.N. Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, June, 1972. Included in this pamphlet are several items related to the conference: remarks made by Secretary of the Interior, Rogers C. B. Morton, on February 12; a message from President Nixon read by Secretary Morton that day; statements made on February 12 and March 2 by Russell E. Train, Chairman, Council on Environmental Quality, and head of the U.S. delegation; the report of the U.S. delegation; excerpts from the final act of the conference; text of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora; and statements from President Nixon and the U.S. Department of State for Senate approval of the Convention. The appendix lists endangered animals--species now threatened with extinction and those which may become so unless trade is subject to strict regulation. (BL)

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WORLD WILDLIFE CONFERENCE
Efforts To Save Endangered Species

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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Efforts To Save Endangered Species

A Plenipotentiary Conference To Conclude an International Convention on Trade in Certain Species of Wildlife was held at Washington February 12–March 2. Following are remarks made by Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton on February 12, a message from President Nixon read by Secretary Morton that day, and statements made on February 12 and March 2 by Russell E. Train, Chairman, Council on Environmental Quality, who was head of the U.S. delegation, together with the report of the U.S. delegation, excerpts from the final act of the conference, and the text of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

REMARKS BY SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ROGERS C. B. MORTON, FEBRUARY 12

It is a great pleasure for me to welcome the delegates to this important conference. You are here today not merely as the representatives of individual nations but in a true sense as the representatives of mankind in a meeting with his own conscience. In our molding the world to fit human needs, we have taken upon our conscience the responsibility for the other species that we threaten, yet are privileged to share the bounties of this planet. Their evolution down the centuries has not equipped them to contest man's supremacy; if they are to survive it must be owing to man's self-control.

Today all men share the bond of concern for the future of our planet. That bond is impervious to geographic, cultural, or ideological influences. Last year at the Stockholm Conference, we crossed the threshold of an era where all nations and all men agree to work together to save our natural heritage and protect our environment. What you do at this conference is an important part of that new international endeavor. For the threat to the wildlife of our earth—the leopards of the Serengeti, the polar bear of the Arctic, the whales under the sea—is in a sense a part of the threat to mankind from the degradation of his environment.

It is ironic that men can move so rapidly in doing harm to the environment and so slowly in protecting it. This conference had a long incubation period, going back at least a decade to the original efforts of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) in 1963.

But time is moving on, and for many species it is moving against the future of our wildlife. The rate of extinction has been on the rise dramatically. Of the recorded extinctions of mammals over the last 2,000 years, fully half have met their final fate within the last 60 years. It is sad to acknowledge to ourselves that during the 10 years we have been preparing for this meeting, perhaps 8 percent of all recorded mammal extinctions have taken place. My fellow citizens of the world, our task is urgent.

Our task is by its very nature a truly international endeavor. In the final analysis, each country must carry the burden of protecting its own wildlife. But we have found that so long as international trade in wildlife is not controlled, the individual country acting alone is not able to act effectively to protect its native species which are threatened or endangered. If the demand is not controlled, the supplier nation cannot move

effectively to protect itself. And even if one country acts to control its own demands—as the United States has in its Endangered Species Protection Act of 1969 and the Lacey Act—the demand will merely move from that country to another, and the market still creates the same insoluble problem for the supplier country. Experience makes it clear: Unless we all act together to control trade in the endangered species, none of us will be able to act as effectively as we must to protect what is precious and is our own.

Therefore, you do have a vital and urgent task before you at this conference. In concluding this convention, you are performing an honorable duty before future generations. You are showing man's responsibility in safeguarding the fragile legacy of the wild species of our world.

In welcoming you on behalf of the U.S. Government, I assure you that the people of this country—and truly all the peoples of the world—salute you in what you are doing.

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT NIXON, FEBRUARY 12

On behalf of my fellow citizens I extend a warm welcome to the delegates from around the world who have come to the United States to participate in this Endangered Species Conference. I continue to be hopeful about the prospects of international cooperation in the environmental field. It is encouraging that the common search for a better environment can be one of those activities which serves to unify nations, and the United States remains firmly committed to furthering the development of such cooperation.

The rate of extinction of wildlife species is increasing alarmingly around the world. At least one of every ten species of wildlife is subject to serious threat. In the United States alone we consider fifteen percent of the forms of our wildlife to be endangered.

We have taken many important steps to reverse this trend. So have the nations which you represent. But all of us have found that ongoing international trade involving the endangered species is a major threat to these efforts. And all of us are determined to deal with this problem directly through a strong convention backed by vigorous national interest and action. I applaud you for the constructive partnership you have formed to meet a challenge that is everywhere recognized as the responsibility of all nations. You have a historic opportunity to work together for the common good, and I wish you every success in your deliberations.

RICHARD NIXON.

STATEMENT BY MR. TRAIN, FEBRUARY 12

As chairman of the host country delegation, let me first add my sincere welcome to that of President Nixon and Secretary Morton.

This conference represents another milestone in the history of international environmental cooperation. The need to protect endangered species of life is a global need, one that is of legitimate concern to all peoples and all nations. It is a matter of urgency that we proceed now with expedition to develop a convention which can come into force at an early date. I am confident that we shall achieve this goal.

We are demonstrating here that nations of diverse interests, in differing stages of development, and with differing national priorities, can work together cooperatively and effectively for the protection of our global environment. We bring different perspectives to bear on these problems, but we have in common an overriding self-interest in maintaining the health of the natural systems of the earth. We hold these in trust for the future.

This conference is of particular personal significance to me. My own career in environmental activities came about through an initial strong interest in African wildlife. Concern for its survival led first to my participating in the founding of the African Wildlife Leadership Foundation in 1959, which I then headed. The foundation's programs emphasized education to help the newly independent countries of Africa develop the capacity to manage their own wild-

life and national park resources. My subsequent broadening concern with wildlife and environmental problems on a worldwide basis led to executive board membership on the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and vice presidency of the U.S. World Wildlife Fund, of which I was a founder. Thus I followed with great interest the IUCN conservation conference in Arusha, Tanzania, in 1961, where my colleague and fellow delegate, Dr. Lee Talbot, chaired a group which proposed an international convention on trade in endangered species. Two years later, I participated in the IUCN general assembly in Nairobi when it was decided that IUCN would take steps to initiate the convention we are meeting here to conclude. In 1969, as Under Secretary of the Interior, I testified in strong support of the Endangered Species Protection Act, which called for this conference. Consequently, I view the occasion of this conference with very great personal satisfaction.

Secretary Morton in his opening remarks clearly presented the need for international action to protect endangered species through control of trade. He spoke of the need for urgency. This point can hardly be overemphasized. The pace of bureaucracies is slow and deliberate, but the pace of exterminations is rapid and accelerating. The rate of extermination of mammals has increased 55-fold during the past century and a half. Our records of mammal exterminations extend back about 2,000 years; yet about half of these losses have taken place during the past 60 years. Think of it—50 percent of the total exterminations in only the last 3 percent of this period—and we have been deliberating this convention for over 10 of these years. The longer we continue to delay action the more losses of our irreplaceable plants and animals we assure.

Recognizing this real urgency, and in response to the specific recommendation of the Stockholm Conference as well as our own Endangered Species Act of 1969, our government has convened this as a plenipotentiary conference. It is our hope that the resulting convention, so long under consideration already, can be signed without delay.

Also recognizing the real urgency involved, we have accepted and endorsed the proposals that the convention come into force following ratification by 10 nations rather than a larger number, which would almost certainly involve further delay.

I would emphasize that the basic objective of this proposed convention is conservation—to help assure that presently endangered species do not become extinct and that species presently safe do not become endangered.

The convention would seek to accomplish this through an effective system of control over trade in threatened species. We all recognize that trade is not the only factor operating to endanger species, but it is a very important factor in a number of cases. Trade involves movements both of live specimens and of their parts and products. To be effective, this convention absolutely must cover both.

Trade in products of animals has been a major factor in past exterminations and present endangerment. Some species of little importance in the live-animal trade are endangered almost solely because of the demand for their products. This is as true today for the great trade in crocodile hides as it was during the last century for trade in bird feathers.

Consider, for example, three endangered species which have been proposed for protection under this convention. The figures speak for themselves. In 1969, prior to enforcement of specific national controls, the United States imported the whole raw hides of 7,934 leopards, 1,885 cheetahs, and 113,069 ocelots. These incredible figures are a shocking indictment of man's greed—and woman's vanity. The figures, with the present status of these species, testify eloquently to the need for this convention and to the absolutely essential requirement that the convention cover products as well as live specimens.

But control of the trade in live specimens is no less imperative. Few people are aware of the tremendous volume of trade in live animals for the pet trade, zoos, and medical

research. In 1971 the United States imported 103,500 live mammals, 995,000 live birds, 391,000 live amphibians, 1,404,200 live reptiles, and 98,971,000 live fish. It should be clear to all that the stocks of many wild species simply cannot continue to meet this enormous demand, and it has already led to the near-extinction of many species. In 1970 over 550 cats of species now proposed for appendix I of this convention were imported live into the United States. These included cheetahs, snow leopards, tiger cats, margays, and ocelots. In the same year 2,397 primates representing eight species on the proposed appendix I were imported, including 150 golden lion marmosets—a total roughly equal to the present estimated total wild population. One can only feel a sense of outrage at such statistics. They represent a truly black page in mankind's history. And while I have made reference to figures for my country, proportional volumes of such imports can be found for most other consumer countries.

In the light of such figures, there simply cannot be any serious question of the need for control of this trade. When the United States initiated national controls, serious questions were raised about their practicality and workability. We have now had seven years' experience with such controls over both live animals and all products of listed species. We have found that such a system can work. In the opinion of our specialists who operate our system, the import and export permit system proposed in the working paper would be more easily implemented than the one which we presently operate. In the discussions in the coming days, our specialists will be available to share our experience in practical implementation. We recognize, of course, that any system of controls presents problems, but we are convinced that they are not insoluble. In fact enforcement of the proposed convention should offer far less problems than the enforcement of controls on currency, drugs, and gems, which nearly all nations currently operate.

Since the basic objective of the convention is conservation of the world's endangered wildlife, it is clear to us that the controls must apply to all endangered wildlife, regardless of whether or not they originated within a nation's sovereign territory. In part, the trade controls proposed by this convention operate when endangered species, or their products, are transported across international borders. From the standpoint of the species, and consequently of this convention, it makes no difference whether the trade involves movement into a state of a specimen which originated within another state or which originated outside of any such state. Consequently, we regard the inclusion under this convention of specimens admitted from the sea, from outside any state of origin, as absolutely essential.

Many endangered species, such as the blue whale, hawksbill turtle, monk seals, and some sea birds, are found in, on, or over international waters all or part of each year. Some such species which are involved in trade are completely unprotected. Others have some protection by other international agreements, such as the International Whaling Convention. However, in such cases, the existing agreement for the most part only involves those nations immediately involved in or interested in exploitation of the species in question—and sometimes not all such nations, as in the case of the whaling convention—and they deal primarily with methods and levels of exploitation, but not trade. The proposed convention potentially would cover all nations and would deal with trade, not actual exploitation. Consequently, it would be complementary to and supportive of those few existing other agreements.

It should also be noted that article 12 of the working paper specifically precludes this convention from infringing upon other international agreements.

The world's endangered wildlife, including both animals and plants, is not uniformly threatened. Some species are in critical danger. Other species are not yet critically threatened but are likely to become so unless adequate control is enforced over their trade. Consequently we support the concept of an appendix I, listing the critical cases, and an appendix II, for the potentially endangered

ones. Appendix I species are in such short supply that no trade at all should be allowed except for purposes of propagation where such trade will not further endanger the species and where the objective is to increase its numbers for ultimate reintroduction into the wild. These specimens would require both export and import permits, since such a dual system is deemed essential to protect those few highly vulnerable species. For the less vulnerable appendix II species, trade would be controlled, not prohibited, and an export permit only would be required.

We have endorsed the proposal by the Government of Kenya that the convention should include an appendix III. This allows a nation to list species which it wishes to protect because it considers the species endangered within its borders, even though it may not be endangered elsewhere. In essence, the provision of appendix III means that the signatory nations agree to respect the conservation laws of the other countries by refusing to import certain species which have been taken illegally in the country of origin. This is an international extension of the Lacey Act, an American law prohibiting import of specimens taken illegally in their country of origin. We have found this system workable; and the provision of uniform export permits, called for by the convention, would make the system considerably more easily enforced than it is at present.

I wish to emphasize here that the appendices cannot be static things. As our knowledge increases and as the status of various species changes, we will need to amend and re-amend the lists. Further, as we come to know more about the status of the other living things with which we share the earth, we may need to include more types of plants and animals. The appendices which we decide upon at this conference therefore really represent only starting points. At the same time, we believe that the appendices should only contain species which are affected, or are likely to be affected, by trade. They are not to be a catalogue of all endangered species.

We are breaking new ground with this convention. We should not underestimate the difficulty of our work during these next three weeks; yet we must not overestimate it either. In the working paper we have the results of nearly 10 years of consideration and revisions representing contributions from many national governments and individuals. It is not perfect; and my delegation, among others, will suggest some minor changes. However, the paper provides a thorough and well-thought-out basis for our deliberations.

I am confident that we will bear in mind the urgency of the problem that faces us and that we will produce an agreed convention of which we can be proud and for which those who follow us can be grateful. We have a historic opportunity.

STATEMENT BY MR. TRAIN, MARCH 2

Today over 80 nations have signed the final act of an international conference to provide protection for endangered wildlife. The United States is highly gratified with the agreement reached. All the major objectives of the conference have been achieved after intense and fruitful negotiation. Delegates of all nations have worked together in a spirit of harmony and dedication, and all have shown a willingness to compromise in order to achieve our overall objectives. On behalf of the host nation, I warmly congratulate all delegations on this spirit which has contributed so much to today's historic event.

Today, however, we should also add a note of caution to our elation and optimism.

It will probably be some months before this convention is ratified by the 10 nations required for it to come into force. In addition, it will be considerably longer before the 80 nations present today have all ratified the convention.

During this period all nations must be especially protective of their endangered wildlife. The appendices to this convention could, in the hands of unscrupulous persons, be used as a "shopping list" of plants and animals. The knowledge that these species

are to be controlled, together with the grandfather clause exempting hides and goods taken prior to the convention coming into force, could create high demand and prices for these goods.

Therefore, before the strict controls instituted by this convention become effective, a special and destructive demand could be created for those very species the convention is designed to protect. For our part, the United States will do everything in its power to guard against this threat, and I warn those who would seek to profit from this situation that they will be running very high risks indeed. I also point out that only this past month President Nixon submitted to the Congress new legislation strengthening our own controls over the trade in rare and endangered species.

We urge all nations to redouble their present efforts in enforcement, provide implementing legislation for this convention, and ratify the convention as rapidly as possible.

REPORT OF THE U.S. DELEGATION [1]

I. SUMMARY

The Government of the United States invited States members of the United Nations, or of any of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations, or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, or parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, to participate in a Plenipotentiary Conference to Conclude an International Convention on Trade in Certain Species of Wildlife, which was held at Washington, D.C., from February 12 through March 2, 1973. Both the Peoples Republic of China and the Republic of China declined. Both the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic attended. The convening of this Conference had been called for in the Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969, in a Recommendation of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held at Stockholm in June, 1972, and in a Resolution of the 11th General Assembly of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) at Banff in September, 1972.

Representatives of eighty Governments participated in the meeting. Also attending were Observer Delegations from eight Governments and seven international organizations (Attachment A) [final act of the conference]. The Conference resolved to open the Convention for signature at Washington until 30 April 1973 and, thereafter, at Berne until 31 December 1974. Twenty-nine nations have so far signed the Convention.

The title of the treaty became the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Attachment B). The text of the Convention is consonant with the Endangered Species Act of 1969 and the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972. Implementing legislation could be provided by modification of the proposed Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1973 that the Administration has submitted to the Congress.

II. BACKGROUND

(A) *Earlier International Conservation Conventions*

Of all the species of wild animals and plants found throughout the world, at least one of ten is believed to be threatened with extinction. The primary threat to some is in the destruction of their natural habitat, but to many the greatest danger is extermination due to the commercial demand of international trade. This trade involves dead animals as trophies or as skins, such as those of spotted cats and crocodilians, as well as live animals for the pet trade, public display, or medical research. In many cases, the demand is great because the price offered in "consuming nations" is so high that the "producing nations" are unable to control their exploitation. In the case of mammals alone, nearly 60 percent of recorded exterminations have occurred in the 20th century—in less than 4 percent of the 2,000 years of record. In earlier years, the extermination of many species of wildlife caused little international concern. This situation has now

[1] Submitted to the Secretary of State by Mr. Train on Apr. 13.

changed dramatically, and the number and scope of international agreements for the preservation of wildlife is expanding rapidly.

Most of the many treaties for the conservation of wildlife to which the United States has become a party are primarily catch-oriented. Their membership comprises nations with a common interest—past or present—as harvesters of high-seas species; their motivation is commercial; their method of implementation consists of agreed management measures to achieve the maximum sustainable production of given species. Such treaties are exemplified by the International Whaling Convention (IWC), the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, and the Convention on the Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals. These regulate techniques, seasons, quotas, and areas of harvesting and sometimes provide an agreed basis for sharing the annual catch.

The United States has also become party to a few treaties for the conservation of wildlife that are primarily preservation-oriented. Their membership consists of nations in a common area within whose jurisdiction—acknowledged or claimed—migratory species may be found. Their motivation is ecological, and their method of implementation consists of undefined national commitments to preserve natural habitats, protect given species and regulate their take, importation, exportation, and transit. Examples of such treaties are the Conventions for the Protection of Migratory Birds with Canada and Mexico and the Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere.

Like the above United States agreements, the London Convention of 1933, relating to the conservation of African flora and fauna in their natural state, relied primarily on undefined national conservation measures such as the creation of nature reserves, the enforcement of hunting laws, the protection of threatened species, and the regulation of trade in trophies. The London Convention was largely replaced in 1968 when thirty-eight African nations, using a working paper that had been principally drafted by the IUCN with assistance from the FAO and the UNESCO [Food and Agriculture Organization; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization], signed the African Convention for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. This Convention also relied upon undefined national measures. It emphasized the need for the wise use of faunal resources and accorded special protection to animal and plant species "that are threatened with extinction, or which may become so." It divided threatened species into two classes in accordance with the degree of protection needed and, for those most threatened, made the export subject to an authorization indicating destination and that the specimens or trophies had been obtained legally.

(B) *Development of the Convention*

Pursuant to Resolution V of its Eighth General Assembly at Nairobi in 1963, the IUCN took the initiative toward a treaty to protect endangered species against international trade. It circulated two successive drafts for comments by Governments and international agencies in 1967 and 1969. Congress, in the Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969, instructed the Secretary of the Interior, through the Secretary of State, to seek the convening of an international ministerial meeting prior to June 30, 1971, to achieve a convention on the conservation of endangered species. The IUCN sent its third draft for comment to all nations of the United Nations system in March, 1971, and inquired whether they preferred to sign the Convention in that form or to attend a formal conference to conclude a Convention. Although enough nations had indicated a readiness to sign to bring the Convention into force, it was believed that a conference would be preferable. In its response, the United States expressed the same view. It noted that it had a congressional mandate to convene a ministerial conference and proposed that the IUCN collaborate with it both in the organization and conduct of such a conference.

From the United States' point of view, the

IUCN draft held much promise but omitted certain important features. It failed, for example, to apply the convention to endangered species in the high seas. Neither did it provide import controls to assure that specimens subject to protection in the State of export had been obtained legally. In preparing its position, the United States began to develop its own draft, which it discussed at various stages with interested private groups both directly and under the auspices of the Secretary of State's Advisory Committee on the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment.

In April, 1972, Kenya circulated its own proposed draft. The United States, aware of its coming responsibility as host Government to offer a Working Paper to the Conference and recognizing that the Conference would be severely impeded should it be faced with three competing drafts, sent an informal mission to the IUCN and to Nairobi which achieved the unified Working Paper subsequently used by the Conference.

The Stockholm Conference recommended (Recommendation No. 99.3) that a plenipotentiary conference be convened as soon as possible to adopt a Convention on the export, import and transit of certain species of wild animals and plants. The Eleventh General Assembly of the IUCN, meeting at Banff in September, 1972, followed up with a recommendation urging all Governments to participate in the proposed meeting to be held in Washington, D.C., with target date of February, 1973. On November 14, 1972, the United States instructed its Embassies to issue invitations and to distribute the Working Paper.

III. Current Convention

The just-concluded Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora is a treaty for the conservation of wildlife that, like the second group of treaties above, is preservation-oriented. It has, however, several distinctive features unprecedented in conservation agreements. Its scope is world-wide both as to membership and as to species. Its membership is open to nations, whether interested primarily as producers or consumers of wildlife, that wish to reduce the impact of international trade on endangered species. It covers only those species that participating States agree are (Appendix I) or may be (Appendix II) threatened with extinction and are or may be affected by international trade, or that are listed by a participating State as subject to protection against exploitation within its jurisdiction (Appendix III). It covers listed species whether they are removed from the wild within national boundaries or on the high seas. Its method of implementation is the application of an agreed system of not only export, but also import, licenses to international trade in the listed species. This system is to be administered by each participating State through a Management Authority with the advice of a Scientific Authority, thereby bringing scientific criteria into the process of making decisions on international trade in endangered species. The Conference invited the United Nations Environmental Programme to assume secretariat responsibilities, and it is expected that the Programme will agree to do so.

The Convention consists of two interdependent parts: the text, which establishes basic principles, operating procedures and organizational implementation; and Appendices I, II, and III, which list the species to the specimens of which the text applies. Appendix IV sets forth a model export permit and the information it should contain. A summary of the Convention is contained in the attached copy of the Secretary's Report to the President (Attachment C).[2]

Recognizing that, in the eyes of many nations, the subject matter of the Conference tended to be important but not urgent, the United States held a series of preparatory meetings in the State Department with Washington representatives of foreign nations, under the auspices of the Bureaus of African, Inter-American, European, and Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs. At these meetings, a State Department officer

[2] See p. 21.

sketched the background and purpose of the proposed Convention, and a scientist outlined man's interest in preserving endangered species. Comments and questions were encouraged, and reports of these meetings were cabled to American Ambassadors in the field to support their efforts to have foreign Governments participate in the Conference and, to the extent possible, include technically qualified experts in their Delegations.

IV. Major Issues of Negotiation

(A) *Definition of Specimen (Article I(b))*

Trade in products made from some endangered species is a great part of the threat to their survival. The question of defining "specimen," for purposes of treaty application, produced a confrontation between nations whose primary objective was preservation of the endangered species and nations determined to adopt only Customs procedures that could be fully implemented. Several Delegations did not wish the concept of "product" to go beyond primary products such as skins; if the concept were to be more inclusive, they advocated that the affected parts or products (such as fur coats or alligator-skin hand bags) consist only of those specifically listed in the Appendices. They also urged strongly that parts and products should not be subject to re-export controls. The United States advocated that the definition of "specimen" include as broad a definition of "product" as possible. The opposing view eventually gained partial acceptance with regard to Appendix III, in that the definition of "specimen" for its purposes includes only those recognizable parts or derivatives listed specifically in Appendix III. The more comprehensive view prevailed, however, in the case of animals on Appendix I and II: here the definition of "specimen" includes "any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof."

(B) *Introduction from the Sea (Article 1(e))*

As noted above, the concept of applying the treaty to endangered species taken in the marine environment not under the jurisdiction of any State was not included in any IUCN draft, and appeared for the first time in the Working Paper distributed shortly before the Conference. In the minds of many Delegations, this concept raised very serious questions as to practicality (would a member nation have to police catches by its own fishing vessels?), and as to its effect on their positions relative to the territorial sea and to other conservation agreements (such as the IWC) dealing with species that the current Convention might list. One strong Delegation proposed an amendment to delete all provisions relating to "introduction from the sea," and, as the Conference progressed, several Delegations had repeatedly to seek instructions from their Governments on this matter.

The United States argued strongly (a) that endangered species in the high seas have particular need of international protection against trade because they enjoy no such national protection, (b) that the Convention should not disregard endangered species in 70 percent of the world's area, (c) that the Convention could extend them protection with no prejudice to the participating State's positions relative to the extent of the territorial sea and other conventions such as the IWC, and (d) that this protection could be administered easily since it would involve only a limited number of readily identifiable marine species. After intensive negotiations in the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Introduction from the Sea, the concept was adopted, and the Conference agreed to include in Appendix I the five species of whales now subject to a moratorium against harvesting under the IWC. The United States, while reaffirming its position that there should be a moratorium on the commercial taking of all whales, as well as its right to pursue this objective in other organizations such as the IWC, declared that it would not, at this time, press for the inclusion of "non-moratorium" whales in the Appendices. It offered this assurance as a compromise, in order not to jeopardize the current Convention that could offer protection to the hundreds of other en-

dangered species of the world. As part of the same compromise, Article XIV(4) relieves the IWC nations of obligations of the current Convention relative to trade in specimens of marine species in Appendix II that are taken by that State in accordance with the IWC provisions. There is no such exclusion, however, regarding marine species in Appendix I.

Article XIV(6) is a disclaimer against any prejudice by the current Convention relative to the development of the law of the sea by the coming United Nations Conference and relative to any States' claims concerning the nature and extent of their jurisdiction.

(C) *Appendix III*

Appendices I and II include threatened species by the Parties' common, explicit agreement. For inclusion in Appendix III, however, any one party may propose a species that it identifies as subject to conservation regulation within its jurisdiction and as needing the cooperation of other Parties in the control of trade. This concept was advanced by Kenya. It was advocated by the United States because it promised support by importing nations for the efforts of producer nations to preserve species in their own territory that might not be candidates for Appendices I or II, and because Appendix III regulations would bolster enforcement procedures under the Lacey Act.

The Appendix III concept met wide resistance because as set forth in the Working Paper it would have enabled any one Party unilaterally to obligate other Parties in relation to its Appendix III species. This objection was obviated through a special amendment procedure permitting Parties to enter reservations to specific Appendix III specimens at any time.

The Appendix III concept was opposed vigorously by major importing nations on the grounds of Customs impracticability. This objection was met by tailoring the definition of "specimen" so as to reduce Customs obligations for Appendix III species.

(D) *Procedures for Amending Appendices (Articles XV and XVI)*

The question of determining the procedure for amending the Appendices—for the purpose of adding or subtracting or transferring species—posed a conflict between sovereign will of the Parties to have the fullest possible voice in the procedure, and the need for all possible flexibility to permit rapid adjustment to the changing conditions of various species. The importing nations initially favored amendment only by the active response of the majority of the Parties. Citing the example of the IMCO [Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization] Convention, which had recently shifted from the active to the passive procedure because the active had produced no decisions on proposed amendments in fourteen years of IMCO's existence, the United States advocated greater use of the passive procedure that permits changes to be adopted in the absence of explicit objection. A compromise was reached whereby the procedure would commence with the passive system and fall back on the active in the event that a Party were to object to the proposed amendment.

V. The United States Delegation

The United States Delegation included Alternate Representatives and Advisers from several branches of the Government, highly competent in the varied problems that the Conference presented. The Delegation's efforts were greatly enhanced by the active participation of members of private conservation groups, and by the Congress' expressed interest in the achievement of an international Convention for the protection of wildlife.

VI. Need for Early Ratification

This Convention has generated much optimism because, for the first time, it provides a potential means of protecting wildlife against unregulated exploitation through international trade. Some months will probably pass, however, before this convention is ratified by ten nations so that it may come into force. Possibly many additional months will

lapse before sufficient nations have ratified it to make it widely effective. During this period the Appendices to this Convention could, in the hands of unscrupulous persons, be used as "shopping lists" of endangered animals and plants. The knowledge that these species are to be controlled, together with the grandfather clause exempting specimens taken before the Convention comes into force, could create dangerously high prices. To meet the Convention's objectives of conserving endangered species, it is important that the United States and other nations ratify the Convention as soon as possible.

FINAL ACT OF THE CONFERENCE (EXCERPTS), MARCH 2

FINAL ACT

of the Plenipotentiary Conference to Conclude an International Convention on Trade in Certain Species of Wildlife, Washington, D.C.

The Representatives of the Governments of the Plenipotentiary Conference to Conclude an International Convention on Trade in Certain Species of Wildlife met at Washington, D.C. from February 12 to March 2, 1973, for the purpose of preparing and adopting a convention on export, import and transit of certain species of wild fauna and flora. The Conference met in fulfillment of the recommendations stated in Resolution 99.3 of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm, June of 1972, which state as follows: "It is recommended that a plenipotentiary conference be convened as soon as possible, under appropriate governmental or intergovernmental auspices, to prepare and adopt a convention on export, import and transit of certain species of wild animals and plants."

The Conference was convened by the Government of the United States of America. Governments of the following States were represented at the Conference:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Korea, Republic of, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malagasy Republic, Malawi, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United States, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Vietnam, Republic of, and Zambia.

The Governments of Chad, Chile, Ecuador, Hungary, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kuwait and Norway were represented by Observers.

The following international organizations were represented by Observers:

Customs Cooperation Council, European Communities, Food and Agriculture Organization, International Council for Bird Preservation, International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The Conference elected as Chairman, Mr. Christian A. Herter, Jr. (United States) and as Vice Chairmen, Dr. Francisco Vizcaino Murray (Mexico), Prof. Dr. Drs. h.c. Hans Karl Oskar Stubbe (German Democratic Republic), H.E. Ambassador S. T. Msindazwe Sukati (Swaziland), Dr. Donald F. McMichael (Australia) and Minister Abdul Habir (Indonesia). Dr. Donald F. McMichael (Australia) was appointed Rapporteur.

The Secretary General of the Conference was Mr. Francis J. Seidner, U.S. Department of State, and Mr. Frank Nicholls, International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), and Mr. John K. Mutinda (Kenya) were Assistant Secretaries General. Technical Secretaries were Sir Hugh Elliott (IUCN), Mr. Harry A. Goodwin (IUCN), Mr. John W. Grandy IV (National Parks and Conservation Association) and Mr. Collin Holloway (IUCN).

The Conference established the following committees:[1]

Credentials Committee

Swaziland—Chairman
Mexico—Vice Chairman

Drafting Committee

Dr. Duncan Poore (United Kingdom)—Chairman
Mr. Andres Rozental (Mexico)—Vice Chairman

Steering Committee

United States—Chairman
Secretary General (ex officio)

Committee I (Appendices—Animals)

Prof. Jorge Ibarra (Guatemala)—Chairman
Mr. Perez Olindo (Kenya)—Vice Chairman

Committee II (Appendices—Plants)

Mr. William Hartley (Australia)—Chairman

[1] The final act included lists of the countries represented on each committee, which are not printed here.

Mr. Romeo A. Arguelles (Philippines)—Vice Chairman

Committee III (Customs Matters)

Dr. D.L. O'Connor (Australia)—Mr. Atsushi Tokinoya (Japan)—Chairmen

Mr. Andrej Florin (German Democratic Republic)—Vice Chairman

A number of *ad hoc* committees were appointed to deal with special problems as the need arose.

The Conference convened in twenty-three Plenary Sessions.

Following its deliberations, the Conference adopted the text of a Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. The Conference accepted the offer of the Government of the Swiss Confederation to act as Depositary Government.

The Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme has indicated he will be able to provide Secretariat services for the Convention. To the extent and in the manner he considers appropriate, he may be assisted by suitable intergovernmental or non-governmental, international and national agencies and bodies technically qualified in protection, conservation and management of wild fauna and flora.

The Convention has been opened for signature by the States participating in the Conference in Washington, this day until April 30, 1973, and thereafter shall be open for signature at Berne until December 31, 1974.

In addition to adopting a Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the Conference adopted the following resolutions which are annexed to this Final Act: [4]

Resolution to Include the Chinese Language;
Resolution to Include the Russian Language;
Resolution on Article XII.

The original of this Final Act, the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts of which are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Government of the Swiss Confederation which shall transmit certified copies thereof to all States which participated in the present Conference.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Representatives have signed this Final Act.

DONE in Washington, on the second day of March of the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-three.

RESOLUTION ON ARTICLE XII

THE CONFERENCE,

NOTING that Article XII of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora contemplates that the United Nations Environment Programme shall assume Secretariat responsibilities upon entry into force of the Convention;

AWARE of the fact that this assumption of responsibilities could be considered and determined at the June 1973 meeting of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;

RECOGNIZING that adequate preparations must be made to ensure that the Contracting States may make an informed and well-considered choice in the event the United Nations Environment Programme is unable to assume those responsibilities;

1. *Expresses* the hope that the Governing Council will approve the undertaking of Secretariat functions by the United Nations Environment Programme;

2. *Decides*, in the event the United Nations Environment Programme has not assumed Secretariat functions by September 1, 1973, to invite any Parties to the Convention to communicate to the Depositary Government proposals concerning the possibility of another existing agency assuming the responsibilities of the Secretariat for consideration at the first Conference of the Contracting States;

3. *Requests* the Depositary Government to transmit to the Contracting states such proposals as are received at least ninety days in advance of the first Conference;

4. *Invites* the Depositary Government to assume Secretariat responsibilities on an interim basis pending consideration of this matter at the first Conference of Contracting States if the United Nations Environment Programme has not done so when the Convention enters into force. The Depositary Government may request the assistance of intergovernmental or non-governmental, international or national agencies and bodies technically qualified in protection, conservation and management of wild fauna and flora.

TEXT OF THE CONVENTION [5]

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

The Contracting States,

RECOGNIZING that wild fauna and flora in their many beautiful and varied forms are an irreplaceable part of the natural systems of the earth which must be protected for this and the generations to come;

CONSCIOUS of the ever-growing value of wild fauna and flora from aesthetic, scientific, cultural, recreational and economic points of view;

RECOGNIZING that peoples and States are and should be the best protectors of their own wild fauna and flora;

[4] The resolutions to include the Chinese and Russian languages are not printed here.

[5] The appendices to the convention are not printed here. [This reprint includes texts of appendices with common English names of species added; see p. 23.]

RECOGNIZING, in addition, that international co-operation is essential for the protection of certain species of wild fauna and flora against over-exploitation through international trade;

CONVINCED of the urgency of taking appropriate measures to this end;

HAVE AGREED as follows:

ARTICLE I

Definitions

For the purpose of the present Convention, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Species" means any species, subspecies, or geographically separate population thereof;

(b) "Specimen" means:

(i) any animal or plant, whether alive or dead;

(ii) in the case of an animal: for species included in Appendices I and II, any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof; and for species included in Appendix III, any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof specified in Appendix III in relation to the species; and

(iii) in the case of a plant: for species included in Appendix I, any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof; and for species included in Appendices II and III, any readily recognizable part or derivative thereof specified in Appendices II and III in relation to the species;

(c) "Trade" means export, re-export, import and introduction from the sea;

(d) "Re-export" means export of any specimen that has previously been imported;

(e) "Introduction from the sea" means transportation into a State of specimens of any species which were taken in the marine environment not under the jurisdiction of any State;

(f) "Scientific Authority" means a national scientific authority designated in accordance with Article IX;

(g) "Management Authority" means a national management authority designated in accordance with Article IX;

(h) "Party" means a State for which the present Convention has entered into force.

ARTICLE II

Fundamental Principles

1. Appendix I shall include all species threatened with extinction which are or may be affected by trade. Trade in specimens of these species must be subject to particularly strict regulation in order not to endanger further their survival and must only be authorized in exceptional circumstances.

2. Appendix II shall include:

(a) all species which although not necessarily now threatened with extinction may become so unless trade in specimens of such species is subject to strict regulation in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival; and

(b) other species which must be subject to regulation in order that trade in specimens of certain species referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph may be brought under effective control.

3. Appendix III shall include all species which any Party identifies as being subject to regulation within its jurisdiction for the purpose of preventing or restricting exploitation, and as needing the co-operation of other parties in the control of trade.

4. The Parties shall not allow trade in specimens of species included in Appendices I, II and III except in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention.

ARTICLE III

Regulation of Trade in Specimens of Species included in Appendix I

1. All trade in specimens of species included in Appendix I shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

2. The export of any specimen of a species included in Appendix I shall require the prior grant and presentation of an export permit. An export permit shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

(a) a Scientific Authority of the State of export has advised that such export will not be detrimental to the survival of that species;

(b) a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that the specimen was not obtained in contravention of the laws of that State for the protection of fauna and flora;

(c) a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment; and

(d) a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that an import permit has been granted for the specimen.

3. The import of any specimen of a species included in Appendix I shall require the prior grant and presentation of an import permit and either an export permit or a re-export certificate. An import permit shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

(a) a Scientific Authority of the State of import has advised that the import will be for purposes which are not detrimental to the survival of the species involved;

(b) a Scientific Authority of the State of import is satisfied that the proposed recipient of a living specimen is suitably equipped to house and care for it; and

(c) a Management Authority of the State of import is satisfied that the specimen is not to be used for primarily commercial purposes.

4. The re-export of any specimen of a species included in Appendix I shall require the prior grant and presentation of a re-export certificate. A re-

export certificate shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

(a) a Management Authority of the State of re-export is satisfied that the specimen was imported into that State in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention;

(b) a Management Authority of the State of re-export is satisfied that any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment; and

(c) a Management Authority of the State of re-export is satisfied that an import permit has been granted for any living specimen.

5. The introduction from the sea of any specimen of a species included in Appendix I shall require the prior grant of a certificate from a Management Authority of the State of introduction. A certificate shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

(a) a Scientific Authority of the State of introduction advises that the introduction will not be detrimental to the survival of the species involved;

(b) a Management Authority of the State of introduction is satisfied that the proposed recipient of a living specimen is suitably equipped to house and care for it; and

(c) a Management Authority of the State of introduction is satisfied that the specimen is not to be used for primarily commercial purposes.

ARTICLE IV

Regulation of Trade in Specimens of Species included in Appendix II

1. All trade in specimens of species included in Appendix II shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

2. The export of any specimen of a species included in Appendix II shall require the prior grant and presentation of an export permit. An export permit shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

(a) a Scientific Authority of the State of export has advised that such export will not be detrimental to the survival of that species;

(b) a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that the specimen was not obtained in contravention of the laws of that State for the protection of fauna and flora; and

(c) a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

3. A Scientific Authority in each Party shall monitor both the export permits granted by that State for specimens of species included in Appendix II and the actual exports of such specimens. Whenever a Scientific Authority determines that the export of specimens of any such species should be limited in order to maintain that species throughout its range at a level consistent with its role in the ecosystems in which it occurs and well above the level at which that species might become eligible for inclusion in Appendix I, the Scientific Authority shall advise the appropriate Management Authority of suitable measures to be taken to limit the grant of export permits for specimens of that species.

4. The import of any specimen of a species included in Appendix II shall require the prior presentation of either an export permit or a re-export certificate.

5. The re-export of any specimen of a species included in Appendix II shall require the prior grant and presentation of a re-export certificate. A re-export certificate shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

(a) a Management Authority of the State of re-export is satisfied that the specimen was imported into that State in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention; and

(b) a Management Authority of the State of re-export is satisfied that any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

6. The introduction from the sea of any specimen of a species included in Appendix II shall require the prior grant of a certificate from a Management Authority of the State of introduction. A certificate shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

(a) a Scientific Authority of the State of introduction advises that the introduction will not be detrimental to the survival of the species involved; and

(b) a Management Authority of the State of introduction is satisfied that any living specimen will be so handled as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

7. Certificates referred to in paragraph 6 of this Article may be granted on the advice of a Scientific Authority, in consultation with other national scientific authorities or, when appropriate, international scientific authorities, in respect of periods not exceeding one year for total numbers of specimens to be introduced in such periods.

ARTICLE V

Regulation of Trade in Specimens of Species included in Appendix III

1. All trade in specimens of species included in Appendix III shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

2. The export of any specimen of a species included in Appendix III from any State which has included that species in Appendix III shall require the prior grant and presentation of an export permit. An export permit shall only be granted when the following conditions have been met:

(a) a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that the specimen was not obtained

in contravention of the laws of that State for the protection of fauna and flora; and

(b) a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that any living specimen will be so prepared and shipped as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

3. The import of any specimen of a species included in Appendix III shall require, except in circumstances to which paragraph 4 of this Article applies, the prior presentation of a certificate of origin and, where the import is from a State which has included that species in Appendix III, an export permit.

4. In the case of re-export, a certificate granted by the Management Authority of the State of re-export that the specimen was processed in that State or is being re-exported shall be accepted by the State of import as evidence that the provisions of the present Convention have been complied with in respect of the specimen concerned.

ARTICLE VI

Permits and Certificates

1. Permits and certificates granted under the provisions of Articles III, IV, and V shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

2. An export permit shall contain the information specified in the model set forth in Appendix IV, and may only be used for export within a period of six months from the date on which it was granted.

3. Each permit or certificate shall contain the title of the present Convention, the name and any identifying stamp of the Management Authority granting it and a control number assigned by the Management Authority.

4. Any copies of a permit or certificate issued by a Management Authority shall be clearly marked as copies only and no such copy may be used in place of the original, except to the extent endorsed thereon.

5. A separate permit or certificate shall be required for each consignment of specimens.

6. A Management Authority of the State of import of any specimen shall cancel and retain the export permit or re-export certificate and any corresponding import permit presented in respect of the import of that specimen.

7. Where appropriate and feasible a Management Authority may affix a mark upon any specimen to assist in identifying the specimen. For these purposes "mark" means any indelible imprint, lead seal or other suitable means of identifying a specimen, designed in such a way as to render its imitation by unauthorized persons as difficult as possible.

ARTICLE VII

Exemptions and Other Special Provisions Relating to Trade

1. The provisions of Articles III, IV and V shall not apply to the transit or trans-shipment of specimens through or in the territory of a Party while the specimens remain in Customs control.

2. Where a Management Authority of the State of export or re-export is satisfied that a specimen was acquired before the provisions of the present Convention applied to that specimen, the provisions of Articles III, IV and V shall not apply to that specimen where the Management Authority issues a certificate to that effect.

3. The provisions of Articles III, IV and V shall not apply to specimens that are personal or household effects. This exemption shall not apply where:

(a) in the case of specimens of a species included in Appendix I, they were acquired by the owner outside his State of usual residence, and are being imported into that State; or

(b) in the case of specimens of species included in Appendix II:

(i) they were acquired by the owner outside his State of usual residence and in a State where removal from the wild occurred;

(ii) they are being imported into the owner's State of usual residence; and

(iii) the State where removal from the wild occurred requires the prior grant of export permits before any export of such specimens;

unless a Management Authority is satisfied that the specimens were acquired before the provisions of the present Convention applied to such specimens.

4. Specimens of an animal species included in Appendix I bred in captivity for commercial purposes, or of a plant species included in Appendix I artificially propagated for commercial purposes, shall be deemed to be specimens of species included in Appendix II.

5. Where a Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that any specimen of an animal species was bred in captivity or any specimen of a plant species was artificially propagated, or is a part of such an animal or plant or was derived therefrom, a certificate by that Management Authority to that effect shall be accepted in lieu of any of the permits or certificates required under the provisions of Articles III, IV or V.

6. The provisions of Articles III, IV and V shall not apply to the non-commercial loan, donation or exchange between scientists or scientific institutions registered by a Management Authority of their State, of herbarium specimens, other preserved, dried or embedded museum specimens, and live plant material which carry a label issued or approved by a Management Authority.

7. A Management Authority of any State may waive the requirements of Articles III, IV and V and allow the movement without permits or certificates of specimens which form part of a travelling zoo, circus, menagerie, plant exhibition or other travelling exhibition provided that:

(a) the exporter or importer registers full de-

tails of such specimens with that Management Authority;

(b) the specimens are in either of the categories specified in paragraphs 2 or 5 of this Article; and

(c) the Management Authority is satisfied that any living specimen will be so transported and cared for as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

ARTICLE VIII

Measures to be Taken by the Parties

1. The Parties shall take appropriate measures to enforce the provisions of the present Convention and to prohibit trade in specimens in violation thereof. These shall include measures:

(a) to penalize trade in, or possession of, such specimens, or both; and

(b) to provide for the confiscation or return to the State of export of such specimens.

2. In addition to the measures taken under paragraph 1 of this Article, a Party may, when it deems it necessary, provide for any method of internal reimbursement for expenses incurred as a result of the confiscation of a specimen traded in violation of the measures taken in the application of the provisions of the present Convention.

3. As far as possible, the Parties shall ensure that specimens shall pass through any formalities required for trade with a minimum of delay. To facilitate such passage, a Party may designate ports of exit and ports of entry at which specimens must be presented for clearance. The Parties shall ensure further that all living specimens, during any period of transit, holding or shipment, are properly cared for so as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment.

4. Where a living specimen is confiscated as a result of measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article:

(a) the specimen shall be entrusted to a Management Authority of the State of confiscation;

(b) the Management Authority shall, after consultation with the State of export, return the specimen to that State at the expense of that State, or to a rescue centre or such other place as the Management Authority deems appropriate and consistent with the purposes of the present Convention; and

(c) the Management Authority may obtain the advice of a Scientific Authority, or may, whenever it considers it desirable, consult the Secretariat in order to facilitate the decision under subparagraph (b) of this paragraph, including the choice of a rescue centre or other place.

5. A rescue centre as referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article means an institution designated by a Management Authority to look after the welfare of living specimens, particularly those that have been confiscated.

6. Each Party shall maintain records of trade in specimens of species included in Appendices I, II and III which shall cover:

(a) the names and addresses of exporters and importers; and

(b) the number and type of permits and certificates granted; the States with which such trade occurred; the numbers or quantities and types of specimens, names of species as included in Appendices I, II and III and, where applicable, the size and sex of the specimens in question.

7. Each Party shall prepare periodic reports on its implementation of the present Convention and shall transmit to the Secretariat:

(a) an annual report containing a summary of the information specified in sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 6 of this Article; and

(b) a biennial report on legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the provisions of the present Convention.

8. The information referred to in paragraph 7 of this Article shall be available to the public where this is not inconsistent with the law of the Party concerned.

ARTICLE IX

Management and Scientific Authorities

1. Each Party shall designate for the purposes of the present Convention:

(a) one or more Management Authorities competent to grant permits or certificates on behalf of that Party; and

(b) one or more Scientific Authorities.

2. A State depositing an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall at that time inform the Depositary Government of the name and address of the Management Authority authorized to communicate with other Parties and with the Secretariat.

3. Any changes in the designations or authorizations under the provisions of this Article shall be communicated by the Party concerned to the Secretariat for transmission to all other Parties.

4. Any Management Authority referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall if so requested by the Secretariat or the Management Authority of another Party, communicate to it impression of stamps, seals or other devices used to authenticate permits or certificates.

ARTICLE X

Trade with States not Party to the Convention

Where export or re-export is to, or import is from, a State not a party to the present Convention, comparable documentation issued by the competent authorities in that State which substantially conforms with the requirements of the present Convention for permits and certificates may be accepted in lieu thereof by any Party.

ARTICLE XI

Conference of the Parties

1. The Secretariat shall call a meeting of the Conference of the Parties not later than two years after the entry into force of the present Convention.

2. Thereafter the Secretariat shall convene regular meetings at least once every two years, unless the Conference decides otherwise, and extraordinary meetings at any time on the written request of at least one-third of the Parties.

3. At meetings, whether regular or extraordinary, the Parties shall review the implementation of the present Convention and may:

(a) make such provision as may be necessary to enable the Secretariat to carry out its duties;

(b) consider and adopt amendments to Appendices I and II in accordance with Article XV;

(c) review the progress made towards the restoration and conservation of the species included in Appendices I, II and III;

(d) receive and consider any reports presented by the Secretariat or by any Party; and

(e) where appropriate, make recommendations for improving the effectiveness of the present Convention.

4. At each regular meeting, the Parties may determine the time and venue of the next regular meeting to be held in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article.

5. At any meeting, the Parties may determine and adopt rules of procedure for the meeting.

6. The United Nations, its Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as any State not a Party to the present Convention, may be represented at meetings of the Conference by observers, who shall have the right to participate but not to vote.

7. Any body or agency technically qualified in protection, conservation or management of wild fauna and flora, in the following categories, which has informed the Secretariat of its desire to be represented at meetings of the Conference by observers, shall be admitted unless at least one-third of the Parties present object:

(a) international agencies or bodies, either governmental or non-governmental, and national governmental agencies and bodies; and

(b) national non-governmental agencies or bodies which have been approved for this purpose by the State in which they are located. Once admitted, these observers shall have the right to participate but not to vote.

ARTICLE XII

The Secretariat

1. Upon entry into force of the present Convention, a Secretariat shall be provided by the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme. To the extent and in the manner he considers appropriate, he may be assisted by suitable inter-governmental or non-governmental international or national agencies and bodies technically qualified in protection, conservation and management of wild fauna and flora.

2. The functions of the Secretariat shall be:

(a) to arrange for and service meetings of the Parties;

(b) to perform the functions entrusted to it under the provisions of Articles XV and XVI of the present Convention;

(c) to undertake scientific and technical studies in accordance with programmes authorized by the Conference of the Parties as will contribute to the implementation of the present Convention, including studies concerning standards for appropriate preparation and shipment of living specimens and the means of identifying specimens;

(d) to study the reports of Parties and to request from Parties such further information with respect thereto as it deems necessary to ensure implementation of the present Convention;

(e) to invite the attention of the Parties to any matter pertaining to the aims of the present Convention;

(f) to publish periodically and distribute to the Parties current editions of Appendices I, II and III together with any information which will facilitate identification of specimens of species included in those Appendices.

(g) to prepare annual reports to the Parties on its work and on the implementation of the present Convention and such other reports as meetings of the Parties may request;

(h) to make recommendations for the implementation of the aims and provisions of the present Convention, including the exchange of information of a scientific or technical nature;

(i) to perform any other function as may be entrusted to it by the Parties.

ARTICLE XIII

International Measures

1. When the Secretariat in the light of information received is satisfied that any species included in Appendices I or II is being affected adversely by trade in specimens of that species or that the provisions of the present Convention are not being effectively implemented, it shall communicate such information to the authorized Management Authority of the Party or Parties concerned.

2. When any Party receives a communication as indicated in paragraph 1 of this Article, it shall, as soon as possible, inform the Secretariat of any relevant facts insofar as its laws permit and, where appropriate, propose remedial action. Where the Party considers that an inquiry is desirable, such inquiry may be carried out by one or more persons expressly authorized by the Party.

3. The information provided by the Party or resulting from any inquiry as specified in paragraph 2 of this Article shall be reviewed by the next Conference of the Parties which may make whatever recommendations it deems appropriate.

ARTICLE XIV

Effect on Domestic Legislation and International Conventions

1. The provisions of the present Convention shall in no way affect the right of Parties to adopt:

(a) stricter domestic measures regarding the conditions for trade, taking possession or transport of specimens of species included in Appendices I, II and III, or the complete prohibition thereof; or

(b) domestic measures restricting or prohibiting trade, taking possession, or transport of species not included in Appendices I, II or III.

2. The provisions of the present Convention shall in no way affect the provisions of any domestic measures or the obligations of Parties deriving from any treaty, convention, or international agreement relating to other aspects of trade, taking, possession, or transport of specimens which is in force or subsequently may enter into force for any Party including any measure pertaining to the Customs, public health, veterinary or plant quarantine fields.

3. The provisions of the present Convention shall in no way affect the provisions of, or the obligations deriving from, any treaty, convention or international agreement concluded or which may be concluded between States creating a union or regional trade agreement establishing or maintaining a common external customs control and removing customs control between the parties thereto insofar as they relate to trade among the States members of that union or agreement.

4. A State party to the present Convention, which is also a party to any other treaty, convention or international agreement which is in force at the time of the coming into force of the present Convention and under the provisions of which protection is afforded to marine species included in Appendix II, shall be relieved of the obligations imposed on it under the provisions of the present Convention with respect to trade in specimens of species included in Appendix II that are taken by ships registered in that State and in accordance with the provisions of such other treaty, convention or international agreement.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of Articles III, IV and V, any export of a specimen taken in accordance with paragraph 4 of this Article shall only require a certificate from a Management Authority of the State of introduction to the effect that the specimen was taken in accordance with the provisions of the other treaty, convention or international agreement in question.

6. Nothing in the present Convention shall prejudice the codification and development of the law of the sea by the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea convened pursuant to Resolution 2750 C (XXV) of the General Assembly of the United Nations nor the present or future claims and legal views of any State concerning the law of the sea and the nature and extent of coastal and flag State jurisdiction.

ARTICLE XV

Amendments to Appendices I and II

1. The following provisions shall apply in relation to amendments to Appendices I and II at meetings of the Conference of the Parties:

(a) Any Party may propose an amendment to Appendix I or II for consideration at the next meeting. The text of the proposed amendment shall be communicated to the Secretariat at least 150 days before the meeting. The Secretariat shall consult the other Parties and interested bodies on the amendment in accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) of paragraph 2 of this Article and shall communicate the response to all Parties not later than 30 days before the meeting.

(b) Amendments shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of Parties present and voting. For these purposes "Parties present and voting" means Parties present and casting an affirmative or negative vote. Parties abstaining from voting shall not be counted among the two-thirds required for adopting an amendment.

(c) Amendments adopted at a meeting shall enter into force 90 days after that meeting for all Parties except those which make a reservation in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article.

2. The following provisions shall apply in relation to amendments to Appendices I and II between meetings of the Conference of the Parties:

(a) Any Party may propose an amendment to Appendix I or II for consideration between meetings by the postal procedures set forth in this paragraph.

(b) For marine species, the Secretariat shall, upon receiving the text of the proposed amendment, immediately communicate it to the Parties. It shall also consult inter-governmental bodies having a function in relation to those species especially with a view to obtaining scientific data these bodies may be able to provide and to ensuring coordination with any conservation measures enforced by such bodies. The Secretariat shall communicate the views expressed and data provided by these bodies and its own findings and recommendations to the Parties as soon as possible.

(c) For species other than marine species, the Secretariat shall, upon receiving the text of the proposed amendment, immediately communicate it to the Parties, and, as soon as possible thereafter, its own recommendations.

(d) Any Party may, within 60 days of the date

on which the Secretariat communicated its recommendations to the Parties under sub-paragraphs (b) or (c) of this paragraph, transmit to the Secretariat any comments on the proposed amendment together with any relevant scientific data and information.

(e) The Secretariat shall communicate the replies received together with its own recommendations to the Parties as soon as possible.

(f) If no objection to the proposed amendment is received by the Secretariat within 30 days of the date the replies and recommendations were communicated under the provisions of sub-paragraph (e) of this paragraph, the amendment shall enter into force 90 days later for all Parties except those which make a reservation in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article.

(g) If an objection by any Party is received by the Secretariat, the proposed amendment shall be submitted to a postal vote in accordance with the provisions of sub-paragraphs (h), (i) and (j) of this paragraph.

(h) The Secretariat shall notify the Parties that notification of objection has been received.

(i) Unless the Secretariat receives the votes for, against or in abstention from at least one-half of the Parties within 60 days of the date of notification under sub-paragraph (h) of this paragraph, the proposed amendment shall be referred to the next meeting of the Conference for further consideration.

(j) Provided that votes are received from one-half of the Parties, the amendment shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of Parties casting an affirmative or negative vote.

(k) The Secretariat shall notify all Parties of the result of the vote.

(l) If the proposed amendment is adopted it shall enter into force 90 days after the date of the notification by the Secretariat of its acceptance for all Parties except those which make a reservation in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article.

3. During the period of 90 days provided for by sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph 1 or sub-paragraph (l) of paragraph 2 of this Article any Party may by notification in writing to the Depositary Government make a reservation with respect to the amendment. Until such reservation is withdrawn the Party shall be treated as a State not a party to the present Convention with respect to trade in the species concerned.

Article XVI

Appendix III and Amendments thereto

1. Any party may at any time submit to the Secretariat a list of species which it identifies as being subject to regulation within its jurisdiction for the purpose mentioned in paragraph 3 of Article II. Appendix III shall include the names of the Parties submitting the species for inclusion therein, the scientific names of the species so submitted, and any parts or derivatives of the animals or plants concerned that are specified in relation to the species for the purposes of sub-paragraph (b) of Article I.

2. Each list submitted under the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall be communicated to the Parties by the Secretariat as soon as possible after receiving it. The list shall take effect as part of Appendix III 90 days after the date of such communication. At any time after the communication of such list, any Party may by notification in writing to the Depositary Government enter a reservation with respect to any species or any parts or derivatives, and until such reservation is withdrawn, the State shall be treated as a State not a Party to the present Convention with respect to trade in the species or part or derivative concerned.

3. A Party which has submitted a species for inclusion in Appendix III may withdraw it at any time by notification to the Secretariat which shall communicate the withdrawal to all Parties. The withdrawal shall take effect 30 days after the date of such communication.

4. Any Party submitting a list under the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall submit to the Secretariat a copy of all domestic laws and regulations applicable to the protection of such species, together with any interpretations which the Party may deem appropriate or the Secretariat may request. The Party shall, for as long as the species in question is included in Appendix III, submit any amendments of such laws and regulations or any new interpretations as they are adopted.

Article XVII

Amendment of the Convention

1. An extraordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties shall be convened by the Secretariat on the written request of at least one-third of the Parties to consider and adopt amendments to the present Convention. Such amendments shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of Parties present and voting. For these purposes "Parties present and voting" means Parties present and casting an affirmative or negative vote. Parties abstaining from voting shall not be counted among the two-thirds required for adopting an amendment.

2. The text of any proposed amendment shall be communicated by the Secretariat to all Parties at least 90 days before the meeting.

3. An amendment shall enter into force for the Parties which have accepted it 60 days after two-thirds of the Parties have deposited an instrument of acceptance of the amendment with the Depositary Government. Thereafter, the amendment shall enter into force for any other Party 60 days after that Party deposits its instrument of acceptance of the amendment.

Article XVIII

Resolution of Disputes

1. Any dispute which may arise between two or

more Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the provisions of the present Convention shall be subject to negotiation between the Parties involved in the dispute.

2. If the dispute cannot be resolved in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article, the Parties may, by mutual consent, submit the dispute to arbitration, in particular that of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, and the Parties submitting the dispute shall be bound by the arbitral decision.

ARTICLE XIX

Signature

The present Convention shall be open for signature at Washington until 30th April 1973 and thereafter at Berne until 31st December 1974.

ARTICLE XX

Ratification, Acceptance, Approval

The present Convention shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Government of the Swiss Confederation which shall be the Depositary Government.

ARTICLE XXI

Accession

The present Convention shall be open indefinitely for accession. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Depositary Government.

ARTICLE XXII

Entry into Force

1. The present Convention shall enter into force 90 days after the date of deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, with the Depositary Government.

2. For each State which ratifies, accepts or approves the present Convention or accedes thereto after the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the present Convention shall enter into force 90 days after the deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

ARTICLE XXIII

Reservations

1. The provisions of the present Convention shall not be subject to general reservations. Specific reservations may be entered in accordance with the provisions of this Article and Articles XV and XVI.

2. Any State may, on depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, enter a specific reservation with regard to:

(a) any species included in Appendix I, II or III; or

(b) any parts or derivatives specified in relation to a species included in Appendix III.

3. Until a Party withdraws its reservation entered under the provisions of this Article, it shall be treated as a State not a party to the present Convention with respect to trade in the particular species or parts or derivatives specified in such reservation.

ARTICLE XXIV

Denunciation

Any Party may denounce the present Convention by written notification to the Depositary Government at any time. The denunciation shall take effect twelve months after the Depositary Government has received the notification.

ARTICLE XXV

Depositary

1. The original of the present Convention, in the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish languages, each version being equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Depositary Government, which shall transmit certified copies thereof to all States that have signed it or deposited instruments of accession to it.

2. The Depositary Government shall inform all signatory and acceding States and the Secretariat of signatures, deposit of instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, entry into force of the present Convention, amendments thereto, entry and withdrawal of reservations and notifications of denunciation.

3. As soon as the present Convention enters into force, a certified copy thereof shall be transmitted by the Depositary Government to the Secretariat of the United Nations for registration and publication in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized to that effect, have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Washington this third day of March, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-three.

Senate Asked To Approve Convention on Trade in Endangered Species

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT NIXON [1]

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, signed at Washington on March 3, 1973. The report of the Department of State is enclosed for the information of the Senate. This Convention is designed to establish a system by which States may strictly control the international trade in specimens of species in danger of becoming extinct and monitor the trade in specimens of species which, because of present or potential trade in them, might be expected to become endangered.

The international community has realized that steps must be taken to halt the rapid depletion of wildlife. The present Convention constitutes a major step in this direction. I strongly recommend that the Senate give prompt consideration to this Convention and consent to its ratification.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *April 13, 1973.*

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE [2]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 5, 1973.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

THE PRESIDENT: I have the honor to submit to you the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. I recommend that the Convention be transmitted to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification.

The Convention was adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference to Conclude an International Convention on Trade in Certain Species of Wildlife, which met at Washington February 12–March 2, 1973. The United States Congress in 1969 had called for the convening of a Conference (Public Law 91–135, Sec. 5(b), (c)), with the intention that a convention such as this be concluded. Eighty countries participated in the Conference. On March 3, 1973 the Convention was opened for signature at Washington. After remaining open for signature at Washington until April 30, 1973, the Convention will be open for signature at Bern by the Depositary Government until December 31, 1974 and thereafter will be open for accession indefinitely. The Convention will enter into force ninety days after the date of deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession.

The objective of the Convention is to establish an effective system for regulating the international trade in specimens of species which are or may be in danger of becoming extinct as a result of that trade.

As used in this Convention, the term "specimen" includes plants or animals, whether dead or alive, and readily recognizable or listed parts or derivatives thereof, and "species" means any species, subspecies, or geographically separate population thereof.

This Convention is a culmination of efforts beginning with United States initiatives in 1961 and consequently such a convention was proposed at the Eighth General Assembly of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) in 1963. Formal drafts were circulated by IUCN beginning in 1967. At Stockholm in June 1972 the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment recommended that a plenipotentiary conference be held as soon as possible to prepare and adopt a convention on export, import and transit of certain species of wild animals and plants. After preliminary discussions in July 1972 involving the United States, IUCN and Kenya, all of which were authors of proposed drafts of this Convention, a working paper was developed and circulated along with invitations from the United States Government to attend a Plenipotentiary Conference to Conclude an International Convention on Trade of Certain Species of Wildlife to be held in Washington.

The protection of an endangered species of plants or animals commences under the present Convention when it is listed in one of the Appendices of the Convention. Only species which are or may be affected by international trade are within the purview of this Convention. By agreement of the parties species are included in Appendix I or II depending on the extent to which the species is endangered or whether, though the species not necessarily now threatened, some regulation is required in order to achieve the objectives of this Convention. In addition, any State party to this Convention may include in Appendix III any species which that State identifies as being subject to regulation within its juris-

[1] Transmitted on Apr. 13 (White House press release); also printed as S. Ex. H, 93d Cong., 1st sess.

[2] S. Ex. H, 93d Cong., 1st sess.

diction for the purposes of preventing or restricting exploitation and as needing the cooperation of other parties in the control of trade. Any State party to this Convention may reserve specifically with respect to any species included in Appendix I, II or III and until such reservation is withdrawn, be treated as a non-party to this Convention with respect to trade in specimens of that species.

Article III sets out the procedures for regulation of trade in specimens of species included in Appendix I, such trade being authorized only in exceptional circumstances. A permit system, utilizing both export and import licenses, set out in this Article requires for such trade that the exporting State and the importing State each certify that specified criteria have been met in order to assure that survival of these species is not further endangered. There are also permit requirements for re-export of specimens of species included in Appendix I.

Article IV sets out a permit system utilizing export licenses for specimens of species included in Appendix II. This allows the States where such species are found to monitor exports from their territories and, if necessary, take measures to limit these exports. Re-exports are also covered in this Article.

The trade in specimens of species included in Appendix III requires export permits from the State which has included the species in Appendix III. The import of specimens of these species from States other than the State that includes the species in Appendix III requires prior presentation of a certificate of origin or, in the case of re-export, a certificate from the State of re-export.

This Convention also controls trade in specimens of endangered species introduced from the sea. The introduction from the sea is itself treated as importation for the purposes of this Convention and can occur only after certification by the State of introduction that certain specified criteria have been met. There is an exception for a State party to this Convention which is also party to any other treaty, convention or international agreement, in force at the time of the coming into force of the present Convention and under the provisions of which protection is afforded to marine species included in Appendix II. With respect to Appendix II species so protected, such State is relieved of the obligations imposed on it by this Convention insofar as specimens of those species are taken by ships registered in that State and in accordance with the provisions of such other treaty, convention or international agreement.

Provision is made for amendment of the Appendices by a mail vote or a meeting of a Conference of the Parties, which meeting will occur at least once every two years after entry into force of the present Convention. Provision is also made for amendment of the Convention itself at an extraordinary meeting of the Conference called for that purpose.

The Conference invited the United Nations Environmental Programme to assume Secretariat responsibilities and it is expected that the Programme will agree to do so. If the Programme declines, the Depositary Government will be responsible for performance of the functions until the Contracting Parties can agree upon a different arrangement.

During the preparatory work on this Convention, the Department of the Interior prepared a preliminary draft environmental impact statement in January 1973 which addressed itself to the Convention as represented in the working paper. In compliance with the implementing guidelines under Section 102(2)(3) of PL 91-190, The National Environmental Policy Act, the Department of the Interior is revising the preliminary draft to take into account the provisions which finally evolved into the present Convention. Comments are being solicited from all concerned Federal agencies.

The convention has been welcomed by conservation organizations, and its ratification is favored by all interested agencies of the Executive Branch.

It is hoped that the Senate at an early date will give its advice and consent to ratification of the Convention.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM P. ROGERS.

LIST OF ENDANGERED ANIMALS

Appendix I to the Convention*

MAMMALIA

MARSUPIALIA

Macropodidae

Macropus parma—Parma wallaby
Onychogalea frenata—Bridled wallaby
O. lunata—Crescent nail-tailed wallaby
Lagorchestes hirsutus—Western hare-wallaby
Lagostrophus fasciatus—Banded hare-wallaby
Caloprymnus campestris—Desert rat kangaroo
Bettongia penicillata—Brush-tailed rat kangaroo
B. lesueur—Lesuers rat kangaroo
B. tropica—Queensland rat kangaroo

Phalangeridae

Wyulda squamicaudata—Scaly-tailed possum

Burramyidae

Burramys parvus—Mountain pigmy possum

Vombatidae

Lasiorhinus gillespiei—Gillespie's wombat

Peramelidae

Perameles bougainville—Barred bandicoot
Chaeropus ecaudatus—Pig-footed bandicoot
Macrotis lagotis—Rabbit bandicoot
M. leucura—Lesser rabbit bandicoot

Dasyuridae

Planigale tenuirostris—Southern planigale
P. subtilissima—Little planigale
Sminthopsis psammophila—Large desert marsupial mouse
S. longicaudata—Long-tailed marsupial mouse
Antechinomys laniger—Eastern jerboa marsupial
Myrmecobius fasciatus rufus—Rusty numbat

Thylacinidae

Thylacinus cynocephalus—Thylacine

PRIMATES

Lemuridae

Lemur spp.[1]—Lemur
Lepilemur spp.—Lemur
Hapalemur spp.—Lemur
Allocebus spp.—Lemur
Cheirogaleus spp.—Lemur
Mirocebus spp.—Lemur
Phaner spp.—Lemur

Indriidae

Indri spp.—Indris, Avahis, Sifakas
Propithecus spp.—Indris, Avahis, Sifakas
Avahi spp.—Indris, Avahis, Sifakas

Daubentoniidae

Daubentonia madagascariensis—Aye-aye

Callithricidae

Leontopithecus (Leontideus) spp.—Golden lion tamarin
Callimico goeldii—Goeldi's marmoset

Cebidae

Saimiri oerstedii—Squirrel monkey
Chiropotes albinasus—White-nosed saki
Cacajao spp.—Uakaris
Alouatta palliata (villosa)—Howler monkey
Ateles geoffroyi frontatus—Spider monkey
A. g. panamensis—Spider monkey
Brachyteles arachnoides—Wooley spider monkey

Cercopithecidae

Cercocebus galeritus galeritus—Tana R. mangabey
Macaca silenus—Lion-tailed macaque
Colobus badius rufomitratus—Red colobus
C. b. kirkii—Zanzibar red colobus
Presbytis geei—Golden langur
P. pileatus—Langur
P. entellus—Langur
Nadalis larvatus—Proboscis monkey
Simias concolor—Pagi Island langur
Pygathrix nemaeus—Douc langur

Hylobatidae

Hylobates spp.—Gibbons
Symphalangus syndactylus—Siamang

Pongidae

Pongo pygmaeus pygmaeus—Orangutans
P. p. abelii—Orangutans
Gorilla gorilla—Gorilla

EDENTATA

Dasypodidae

Priodontes giganteus (=maximus)—Giant armadillo

PHOLIDOTA

Manidae

Manis temmincki—Scaly anteater

LAGOMORPHA

Leporidae

Romerolagus diazi—Volcano rabbit
Caprolagus hispidus—Hispid hare

RODENTIA

Sciuridae

Cynomys mexicanus—Mexican prairie dog

Castoridae

Castor fiber birulaia—Beaver
Castor canadensis mexicanus—Mexican beaver

Muridae

Zyzomys pedunculatus—Australian native mouse
Leporillus conditor—Australian native mouse
Pseudomys novaehollandiae—New Holland mouse
P. praeconis—Shark bay mouse
P. shortridgei—Shortridge's mouse
P. fumeus—Smoky mouse
P. occidentalis—Western mouse
P. fieldi—Field's mouse
Notomys aquilo—Australian native mouse
Xeromys myoides—False water rat

Chinchillidae

Chinchilla brevicaudata boliviana—Chinchilla

CETACEA

Platanistidae

Platanista gangetica—Ganges River dolphin

Eschrichtidae

Eschrichtius robustus (glaucus)[1]—Gray whale

Balaenopteridae

Balaenoptera musculus[1]—Blue whale
Megaptera novaeangliae[1]—Humpback whale

Balaenidae

Balaena mysticetus[1]—Bowhead whale
Eubalaena spp.[1]—Right whale

CARNIVORA

Canidae

Canis lupus monstrabilis—Gray wolf
Vulpes velox hebes—Swift fox

Viverridae

Prionodon pardicolor—Spotted linsang

Ursidae

Ursus americanus emmonsii—Glacier bear

*Includes all species threatened with extinction which are or may be affected by trade. Not printed in the Bulletin. Footnotes appear at the end of the appendices.

U. arctos pruinosus—Brown bear
U. arctos[1]—Brown bear
U. a. nelsoni—Mexican bear

Mustelidae

Mustela nigripes—Black-footed ferret
Lutra longicaudis[1]—Long-tailed otter
L. felina—Marine otter
L. provocax—Southern River otter
Pteronura brasiliensis—Giant otter
Aonyx microdon—Small-clawed otter
Enhydra lutris nereis—Southern Sea otter

Hyaenidae

Hyaena brunnea—Brown hyaena

Felidae

Felis planiceps—Flat-headed cat
F. nigripes—Black-footed cat
F. concolor coryi—Florida puma
F. c. costaricensis—Costa Rican puma
F. c. cougar—Eastern puma
F. temmincki—Temminck's cat
F. bengalensis bengalensis—Leopard cat
F. yagouaroundi cacomitli—Jaguarundi
F. y. fossata—Jaguarundi
F. y. panamensis—Jaguarundi
F. y. tolteca—Jaguarundi
F. pardalis mearnsi—Ocelot
F. p. mitis—Ocelot
F. wiedii nicaraguae—Margays
F. w. salvinia—Margays
F. tigrina oncilla—Tiger cat
F. marmorata—Marbled cat
F. jacobita—Andean cat
F. (Lynx) rufa escuinapae—Lynx
Neofelis nebulosa—Clouded leopard
Panthera tigris[1]—Tiger
P. pardus—Leopard
P. uncia—Snow leopard
P. onca—Jaguar
Acinonyx jubatus—Cheetah

PINNIPEDIA

Phocidae

Monachus spp.—Monk seals
Mirounga angustirostris—Elephant seal

PROBOSCIDEA

Elephantidae

Elephas maximus—Asian Elephant

SIRENIA

Dugongidae

Dugong dugon[1]—Dugong

Trichechidae

Trichechus manatus—West Indian manatee
T. inunguis—South American manatee

PERISSODACTYLA

Equidae

Equus przewalskii—Przewalski's horse
E. hemionus hemionus—Asian wild ass
E. h. khur—Asian wild ass
E. zebra zebra—Mountain zebra

Tapiridae

Tapirus pinchaque—Mountain tapir
T. bairdii—Central American tapir
T. indicus—Asian tapir

Rhinocerotidae

Rhinoceros unicornis—Great Indian one-horned rhinoceros
R. sondaicus—Javan rhino
Didermocerus sumatrensis—Sumatran rhino
Ceratotherium simum cottoni—Northern white rhino

ARTIODACTYLA

Suidae

Sus salvanius—Pigmy hog
Babyrousa babyrussa—Babiroussa

Camelidae

Vicugna vicugna—Vicugna
Camelus bactrianus—Bactrian camel

Cervidae

Moschus moschiferus moschiferus—Musk deer
Axis (Hyelaphus) porcinus annamiticus—Hog deer
A. (Hyelaphus) calamianensis—Philippine deer
A. (Hyelaphus) kuhlii—Kuhl's deer
Cervus duvauceli—Swamp deer
C. eldi—Eld's Brow-antlered deer
C. elaphus hanglu—Kashmir stag
Hippocamelus bisulcus—South Andean huemal
H. antisiensis—North Andean huemal
Blastoceros dichotomus—Marsh deer
Ozotoceros bezoarticus—Pampas deer
Pudu pudu—Pudu

Antilocapridae

Antilocapra americana sonoriensis—Sonoran pronghorn
A. a. peninsularis—Peninsular pronghorn

Bovidae

Bubalus (Anoa) mindorensis—Tamaraw
B. (Anoa) depressicornis—Lowland anoa
B. (Anoa) quarlesi—Mountain anoa
Bos gaurus—Seladang
B. (grunniens) mutus—Wild yak
Novibos (Bos) sauveli—Kouprey
Bison bison athabascae—Woods bison
Kobus leche—Lechwe
Hippotragus niger variani—Sable antelope
Oryx leucoryx—Arabian oryx
Damaliscus dorcas dorcas—Dorcas gazelle
Saiga tatarica mongolica—Saiga antelope
Nemorhaedus goral—Goral
Capricornis sumatraensis—Sumatran serow
Rupicapra rupicapra ornata—Chamois
Capra falconeri jerdoni—Straight-horned markhor
C. f. megaceros—Kabal markhor
C. f. chiltanensis—Chiltan markhor
Ovis orientalis ophion—Urial (Asiatic mouflon, red sheep)
O. ammon hodgsoni—Argali
O. vignei—Shapo

AVES

TINAMIFORMES

Tinamidae

Tinamus solitarius—Solitary tinamou

PODICIPEDIFORMES

Podicipedidae

Podilymbus gigas—Atitlan grebe

PROCELLARIFORMES

Diomedeidae

Diomedea albatrus—Short-tailed albatross

PELECANIFORMES

Sulidae

Sula abbotti—Abbott's booby

Fregatidae

Fregata andrewsi—Frigate bird

CICONIIFORMES

Ciconiidae

Ciconia ciconia boyciana—Oriental white stork

Threskiornithidae

Nipponia nippon—Japanese crested ibis

ANSERIFORMES

Anatidae

Anas aucklandica nesiotis—Campbell Island flightless teal
Anas oustaleti—Marianas mallard
Anas laysanensis—Laysan duck
Anas diazi—Mexican duck
Cairina scutulata—White-winged wood duck
Rhodonessa caryophyllacea—Pink-headed duck
Branta canadensis leucopareia—Aleutian Canada goose

Branta sandvicensis—Hawaiian goose (nene)

FALCONIFORMES

Cathartidae

Vultur gryphus—Andean condor

Gymnogyps californianus—California condor

Accipitridae

Pithecophaga jefferyi—Monkey-eating eagle

Harpia harpyja—Harpy eagle

Haliaeetus l. leucocephalus—Southern bald eagle

Haliaeetus heliaca adalberti—Spanish Imperial eagle

Haliaeetus albicilla groenlandicus—Greenland white-tailed eagle

Falconidae

Falco peregrinus anatum—Peregrine falcon

Falco peregrinus tundrius—Peregrine falcon

Falco peregrinus peregrinus—Peregrine falcon

Falco peregrinus babylonicus—Peregrine falcon

GALLIFORMES

Megapodiidae

Macrocephalon maleo—Maleo

Cracidae

Crax blumenbachii—Red-billed curassow

Pipile p. pipile—Trinidad white-headed curassow

Pipile jacutinga—Black-fronted piping-guan

Mitu mitu mitu—Mitu

Oreophasis derbianus—Horned guan

Tetraonidae

Tympanuchus cupido attwateri—Greater prairie chicken

Phasianidae

Colinus virginianus ridgwayi—Masked bobwhite

Tragopan blythii—Blyth's tragopan

Tragopan caboti—Cabot's tragopan

Tragopan melanocephalus—Western tragopan

Lophophorus sclateri—Sclater's monal

Lophophorus lhuysii—Chinese monal

Lophophorus impejanus—Himalayan monal

Crossoptilon mantchuricum—Brown-eared pheasant

Crossoptilon crossoptilon—White-eared pheasant

Lophura swinhoii—Swinhoe's pheasant

Lophura imperialis—Imperial pheasant

Lophura edwardsi—Edward's pheasant

Syrmaticus ellioti—Elliot's pheasant

Syrmaticus humiae—Bar-tailed pheasant

Syrmaticus mikado—Mikado pheasant

Polyplectron emphanum—Palawan peacock pheasant

Tetraogallus tibetanus—Tibetan snowcock

Cyrtonyx montezumae merriami—Montezuma quail

GRUIFORMES

Gruidae

Grus japonensis—Japanese crane

Grus leucogeranus—Siberian white crane

Grus americana—Whooping crane

Grus canadensis pulla—Mississippi sandhill crane

Grus canadensis nesiotes—Cuba sandhill crane

Grus nigricollis—Black-necked crane

Grus vipio—White-naped crane

Grus monacha—Hooded crane

Rallidae

Tricholimnas sylvestris—Lord Howe wood rail

Rhynochetidae

Rhynochetos jubatus—Kagu

Otididae

Eupodotis bengalensis—Bengal floricon

CHARADRIIFORMES

Scolopacidae

Numenius borealis—Eskimo curlew

Tringa guttifer—Nordmann's greenshank

Laridae

Larus relictus—Kha[illegible]ruut tsakhlai

COLUMBIFORMES

Columbidae

Ducula mindorensis—Mindoro zone-tailed pigeon (or Mindo Imperial Pigeon)

PSITTACIFORMES

Psittacidae

Strigops habroptilus—Owl parrot

Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha—Thick-billed parrot

Amazona leucocephala—Bahamas parrot

Amazona vittata—Puerto Rican parrot

Amazona guildingii—St. Vincent parrot

Amazona versicolor—St. Lucia parrot

Amazona imperialis—Imperial parrot

Amazona rhodocorytha—Red-browed parrot

Amazona pretrei pretrei—Red-spectacled parrot

Amazona vinacea—Vinaceous breasted parrot

Pyrrhura cruentata—Ochre-marked parakeet

Anodorhynchus glaucus—Glaucous macaw

Anodorhynchus leari—Indigo macaw

Cyanopsitta spixii—Little blue mac

Pionopsitta pileata—Red-capped parrot

Aratinga guaruba—Golden parakeet

Psittacula krameri echo—Mauritius ring-necked parakeet

Psephotus pulcherrimus—Beautiful parakeet

Psephotus chrysopterygius—Paradise parakeet

Neophema chrysogaster—Orange-bellied parakeet

Neophema splendida—Splendid parakeet

Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae—New Zealand parakeet

Cyanoramphus auriceps forbesi—Forbe's parakeet

Geopsittacus occidentalis—Australian night parrot

Psittacus erithacus princeps—Principe parrot

APODIFORMES

Trochilidae

Ramphodon dohrnii—Hook-billed hermit

TROGONIFORMES

Trogonidae

Pharomachrus mocinno mocinno—Resplendent quetzal

Pharomachrus mocinno costaricensis—Resplendent quetzal

STRIGIFORMES

Strigidae

Otus gurneyi—Giant scops owl

CORACIIFORMES

Bucerotidae

Rhinoplax vigil—Helmeted hornbill

PICIFORMES

Picidae

Dryocopus javensis richardsii—Tristaan's woodpecker

Campephilus imperialis—Imperial woodpecker

PASSERIFORMES

Contingidae

Cotinga maculata—Banded cotinga

Xipholena atro-purpurea—White-winged cotinga

Pittidae

Pitta kochi—Koch's pitta

Atrichornithidae

Atrichornis clamosa—Noisy scrub-bird

Muscicapidae

Picathartes gymnocephalus—White-necked rock-fowl

Picathartes oreas—Gray-necked rock-fowl

Psophodes nigrogularis—Western whipbird

Amytornis goyderi—Eyrean grass wren

Dasyornis brachypterus longirostris—Western bristlebird

Dasyornis broadbenti littoralis—Western rufous bristlebird

Sturnidae

Leucopsar rothschildi—Rothschild's starling

Meliphagidae

Meliphaga cassidix—Helmeted honeyeater

Zosteropidae

Zosterops albogularis—White-breasted silvereye

Fringillidae

Spinus cucullatus—Red siskin

AMPHIBIA

URODELA

Cryptobranchidae

Andrias (=Megalobatrachus) davidianus japonicus—Japanese giant salamander

Andrias (=Megalobatrachus) davidianus davidianus—Chinese giant salamander

SALIENTIA

Bufonidae

Bufo superciliaris—Cameroon toad

Bufo periglenes—Monteverde toad

Nectophrynoides spp.—African viviparous toads

Atelopodidae

Atelopus varius zeteki—Panamanian golden frog

REPTILIA

CROCODYLIA

Alligatoridae

Alligator mississippiensis—American alligator

Alligator sinensis— Chinese alligator

Melanosuchus niger—Black caiman

Caiman crocodilus apaporiensis—Apaporis River caiman

Caiman latirostris—Broad-snouted caiman

Crocodylidae

Tomistoma schlegelii—Tomistoma

Osteolaemus tetraspis tetraspis—African dwarf crocodile

Osteolaemus tetraspis osborni—Congo dwarf crocodile

Crocodylus cataphractus—African slender-snouted crocodile

Crocodylus siamensis—Siamese crocodile

Crocodylus palustris palustris—Mugger crocodile

Crocodylus palustris kimbula—Ceylon mugger crocodile

Crocodylus novaeguineae mindorensis—Philippine crocodile

Crocodylus intermedius—Orinoco crocodile

Crocodylus rhombifer—Cuban crocodile

Crocodylus moreletii—Morelet's crocodile

Crocodylus niloticus—Nile crocodile

Gavialidae

Gavialis gangeticus—Gavial

TESTUDINATA

Emydidae

Batagur baska—River terrapin

Geoclemmys (=Damonia) hamiltonii—Spotted pond turtle

Geoemyda (=Nicoria) tricarinata—Three-keeled Asian turtle

Kachuga tecta tecta—Indian sawback turtle

Morenia ocellata—Burmese peacock turtle

Terrapene coahuila—Water box turtle

Testudinidae

Geochelone (=Testudo) elephantopus—Galapagos turtle

Geochelone (=Testudo) geometrica—Geometric turtle

Geochelone (=Testudo) radiata—Rayed tortoise

Geochelone (=Testudo) yniphora—Angulated tortoise

Cheloniidae

Eretmochelys imbricata imbricata—Atlantic hawksbill turtle

Lepidochelys kempii—Mexican ridley sea turtle

Trionychidae

Lissemys punctata punctata—Indian flap-shell turtle

Trionyx ater—Cuartro Cienegas softshell turtle

Trionyx nigricans—Black softshell turtle

Trionyx gangeticus—Indian softshell turtle

Trionyx hurum—Peacock softshell turtle

Chelidae

Pseudemydura umbrina—Short-necked swamp turtle

LACERTILIA

Varanidae

Varanus komodoensis—Komodo Island monitor

Varanus flavescens—Yellow monitor

Varanus bengalensis—Bengal monitor

Varanus griseus—Desert monitor

SERPENTES

Boidae

Epicrates inornatus inornatus—Puerto Rican boa

Epicrates subflavus—Jamaican boa

Python molurus molurus—Indian python

RHYNCHOCEPHALIA

Sphenodontidae

Sphenodon punctatus—Tuatara

PISCES

ACIPENSERIFORMES

Acipenseridae

Acipenser brevirostrum—Short-nosed sturgeon

Acipenser oxyrhynchus—Atlantic sturgeon

OSTEOGLOSSIFORMES

Osteoglossidae

Scleropages formosus—Asiatic bonytongue

SALMONIFORMES

Salmonidae

Coregonus alpenae—Longjaw cisco

CYPRINIFORMES

Catostomidae

Chasmistes cujus—Cui-ui

Cyprinidae

Probarbus jullieni—Ikan temolek or pla eesok

SILURIFORMES

Schilbeidae

Pangasianodon gigas—Giant catfish

PERCIFORMES

Percidae

Stizostedion vitreum glaucum—Blue pike

MOLLUSCA

NAIADOIDA

Unionidae

Conradilla caelata—Birdwing pearly mussel

Dromus dromas—Dromedary pearly mussel

Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) florentina curtisi—Curtis' pearly mussel

Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) florentina florentina—Yellow-blossom pearly mussel

Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) sampsoni—Sampson's pearly mussel

Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) sulcata perobliqua—White cat's paw

Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) torulosa

gubernaculum—Green-blossom pearly mussel
Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) torulosa torulosa—Tuberculed-blossom pearly mussel
Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) turgidula—Turgid-blossom pearly mussel
Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) walkeri—Brown-blossom pearly mussel
Fusconaia cuneolus—Fine-rayed pigtoe
Fusconaia edgariana—Shiny pigtoe
Lampsilis higginsi—Higgin's eye
Lampsilis orbiculata orbiculata—Pink mucket
Lampsilis satura—Plain pocketbook
Lampsilis virescens—Alabama lamp pearly mussel
Plethobasis cicatricosus—White wartyback
Plethobasis cooperianus—Orange-footed pimpleback
Pleurobema plenum—Rough pigtoe
Potamilus (=Proptera) capax—Fat pocketbook
Quadrula intermedia—Cumberland monkey face
Quadrula sparsa—Appalachian monkey face
Tozolasma (=Carunculina) cylindrella—Pale lilliput pearly mussel
Unio (possibly Megalonaias) nicklinana—Nicklin's pearly mussel
Unio (possibly Lampsilis) tampicoensis tecomatensis—Tampico pearly mussel
Villosa (=Micromya) trabalis—Cumberland bean

Appendix II to the Convention*

MAMMALIA

MARSUPIALIA

Macropodidae

Dendrolagus inustus—Tree kangaroo
Dendrolagus ursinus—Tree kangaroo

INSECTIVORA

Erinaceidae

Erinaceus frontalis—Hedgehog

PRIMATES

Lemuridae

Lemur catta—Ring-tailed lemur

Lorisidae

Nycticebus coucang—Slow loris
Loris tardigradus—Slender loris

Cebidae

Cebus capucinus—Weeper capuchin

Cercopithecidae

Macaca sylvanus—Barbary ape
Colobus badius gordonorum—Uhehe red colobus
Colobus verus—Olive colobus
Rhinopithecus rozellanae—Snub-nosed langur
Presbytis johnii—Nilgiri langur

Pongidae

Pan paniscus—Chimpanzee
Pan troglodytes—Pigmy chimpanzee

EDENTATA

Myrmecophagidae

Myrmecophaga tridactyla—Giant anteater
Tamandua tetradactyla chapadensis—Tamandua

Bradypodidae

Bradypus boliviensis—Three-toed sloth

PHOLIDOTA

Manidae

Manis crassicaudata—Pangolin
Manis pentadactyla—Chinese pangolin
Manis javanica—Malayan pangolin

LAGOMORPHA

Leporidae

Nesolagus netscheri—Sumatra short-eared rabbit

RODENTIA

Heteromyidae

Dipodomys phillipsii phillipsii—Phillips kangaroo rat

Sciuridae

Ratufa spp.—Giant squirrels
Lariscus hosei—Four-striped ground squirrel

Castoridae

Castor canadensis frondator—Beaver
Castor canadensis repentinus—Beaver

Cricetidae

Ondatra zibethicus bernardi—Muskrat

Canidae

Canis lupus pallipes—Gray wolf
Canis lupus irremotus—Gray wolf
Canis lupus crassodon—Gray wolf
Chrysocyon brachyurus—Maned wolf
Cuon alpinus—Dhole

Ursidae

Ursus (Thalarctos) maritimus—Polar bear
Ursus arctos'—Brown bear
Helarctos malayanus—Malayan sun bear

Procyonidae

Ailurus fulgens—Lesser panda

Mustelidae

Martes americana atrata—Marten

Viveridae

Prionodon linsang—Linsang
Cynogale bennetti—Otter civet
Helogale derbianus—Dwarf mongoose

Felidae

Felis yagouaroundi'—Jaguarundi
Felis colocolo pajeros—Andean cat
Felis colocolo crespoi—Andean cat
Felis colocolo budini—Andean cat
Felis concolor missoulensis—Mountain lion (puma)
Felis concolor mayensis—Mountain lion (puma)
Felis concolor azteca—Mountain lion (puma)
Felis serval—Serval
Felis lynx isabellina—Spanish lynx
Felis wiedii'—Margay
Felis pardalis'—Ocelot
Felis tigrina'—Tiger cat
Felis (=Caracal) caracal—Caracal
Panthera leo persica—Indian lion
Panthera tigris altaica (=amurensis)—Siberian tiger

PINNIPEDIA

Otariidae

Arctocephalus australis—Southern fur seal

* Includes all species which although not necessarily now threatened with extinction may become so unless trade in specimens of such species is subject to strict regulation. Not printed in the Bulletin. Footnotes appear at the end of this appendix.

Arctocephalus galapagoensis—Galapagos fur seal

Arctocephalus philippii—Juan Fernandez fur seal

Arctocephalus townsendi—Guadalupe fur seal

Phocidae

Mirounga leonina—South Atlantic elephant seal

TUBULIDENTATA

Orycteropidae

Orycteropus afer—Aardvark

SIRENIA

Dugongidae

Dugong dugon [1]—Dugong

Trichechidae

Trichechus senegalensis—West African manatee

PERISSODACTYLA

Equidae

Equus hemionus [1]—Asiatic wild ass

Tapiridae

Tapirus terrestris—South American tapir

Rhinocerotidae

Diceros bicornis—Black rhinoceros

ARTIODACTYLA

Hippopotamidae

Choeropus liberiensis—Pigmy hippopotamus

Cervidae

Cervus elaphus bactrianus—Bactrian deer

Pudu mephistophiles—Pudu

Antilocapridae

Antilocapra americana mexicana—Mexican pronghorn

Bovidae

Cephalophus monticola—Duiker

Oryx (tao) dammah—Scimitar-horned oryx

Addax nasomaculatus—Addax

Pantholops hodgsoni—Tibetan antelope

Capra falconeri [1]—Markhor

Ovis ammon [1]—Argali or Marco Polo sheep

Ovis canadensis—Bighorn sheep

AVES

SPENISCIFORMES

Spheniscidae

Spheniscus demersus—Jackass penguin

RHEIFORMES

Rheidae

Rhea americana albescens—Nandu suri

Pterocnemia pennata pennata—Nandu petizo de la patugonia

Pterocnemia pennata garleppi—Nandu cordillerano

TINAMIFORMES

Tinamidae

Rhynchotus rufescens rufescens—Red-winged tinamou

Rhynchotus rufescens pallescens—Red-winged tinamou

Rhynchotus rufescens maculicollis—Red-winged tinamou

CICONIIFORMES

Ciconiidae

Ciconia nigra—Black stork

Threskornithidae

Geronticus calvus—Southern bald ibis

Platalea leucorodia—Spoonbill

Phoenicopteridae

Phoenicopterus ruber chilensis—Chilean flamingo

Phoenicoparrus andinus—Andean flamingo

Phoenicoparrus jamesi—James flamingo

PELECANIFORMES

Pelecanidae

Pelecanus crispus—Dalmatian pelican

ANSERIFORMES

Anatidae

Anas aucklandica aucklandica—Auckland Island flightless teal

Anas aucklandica chlorotis—New Zealand brown teal

Anas bernieri—Madagascar teal

Dendrocygna arborea—Cuban tree duck

Sarkidiornis melanotos—Comb duck

Anser albifrons gambelli—Tule white-fronted goose

Cygnus buccinator—Trumpeter swan

Cygnus bewickii jankowskii—Jankowski's swan

Cygnus melancoryphus—Black-necked swan

Coscoroba coscoroba—Cascoroba swan

Branta ruficollis—Red-breasted goose

FALCONIFORMES

Accipitridae

Gypaetus barbatus meridionalis—African lammergeyer

Aquila chrysaetos—Golden eagle

Falconidae

All species [1]

GALLIFORMES

Megapodiidae

Megapodius freycinet nicobariensis } The Nicobar megapodes
Megapodius freycinet abbotti }

Tetraonidae

Tympanuchus cupido pinnatus—Northern greater prairie chicken

Phasianidae

Francolinus ochropectus—Tadjoura francolin

Francolinus swierstrai—Swierstra's francolin

Catreus wallichii—Cheer pheasant

Polyplectron malacense—Malaysian peacock pheasant

Polyplectron germaini—Peacock pheasant

Polyplectron bicalcaratum—Peacock pheasant

Gallus sonnerati—Gray jungle fowl

Argusianus argus—Great Argus pheasant

Ithaginus cruentus—Blood-pheasant

Cyrtonyx montezumae montezumae—Montezuma quail

Cyrtonyx montezumae mearnsi—Montezuma quail

GRUIFORMES

Gruidae

Balearica regulorum—Crowned crane

Grus canadensis pratensis—Florida sandhill crane

Rallidae

Gallirallus australis hectori—Eastern weka

Otididae

Chlamydotis undulata—Houbara bustard

Choriotis nigriceps—Great Indian bustard

Otis tarda—Great bustard

CHARADRIIFORMES

Scolopacidae

Numenius tenuirostris—Slender-billed curlew

Numenius minutus—Little whimbrel

Laridae

Larus brunneicephalus—Brown-headed gull

COLUMBIFORMES

Columbidae

Gallicolumba luzonica—Bleeding heart pigeon

Goura cristata—Blue-crowned pigeon

Goura scheepmakeri—Maroon-breasted crowned pigeon

Goura victoria—Victoria crowned pigeon

Caloenas nicobarica pelewensis—Nicobar pigeon

PSITTACIFORMES

Psittacidae

Coracopsis nigra barklyi—Seychelles Vasa parrot

Prosopeia personata—Masked parakeet

Eunymphicus cornutus—Horned parakeet

Cyanoramphus unicolor—Antipodes Island parakeet

Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae—Norfolk Island parakeet
Cyanoramphus malherbi—Orange-fronted parakeet
Poicephalus robustus—Cape parrot
Tanygnathus luzoniensis—Blue-naped parrot
Probosciger aterrimus—Great black cockatoo

CUCULIFORMES

Musophagidae

Turaco corythaix—Knysna loury
Gallirex porphyreolophus—Purple-crested loury

STRIGIFORMES

Strigidae

Otus nudipes newtoni—Virgin Island screech owl

CORACIFORMES

Bucerotidae

Buceros rhinoceros rhinoceros—Rhinoceros hornbill
Buceros bicornis—Great Indian hornbill
Buceros hydrocorax hydrocorax—Rufous hornbill
Aceros narcondami—Narcondam hornbill

PICIFORMES

Picidae

Picus squamatus flavirostris—Scaly-bellied green woodpecker

PASSERIFORMES

Cotingidae

Rupicola rupicolar—Cock-of-the-rock
Rupicola peruviana—Peruvian cock-of-the-rock

Pittidae

Pitta brachyura nympha—Fairy pitta

Hirundinidae

Pseudochelidon sirintarae—White-eyed river martin

Paradisaeidae

All species [20]

Muscicapidae

Muscicapa ruecki—Rueck's blue flycatcher

Fringillidae

Spinus yarrellii—Yellow-faced siskin

AMPHIBIA

URODELA

Ambystomidae

Ambystoma mexicanum—Axolotl
Ambystoma dumerillii—Lake Patzcuaro salamander
Ambystoma lermaensis—Lake Lerma salamander

SALIENTIA

Bufonidae

Bufo retiformis—Sonoran green toad

REPTILIA

CROCODYLIA

Alligatoridae

Caiman crocodilus crocodilus—Common caiman
Caiman crocodilus yacare—Yacare
Caiman crocodilus fuscus [21]—Brown caiman
Paleosuchus palpebrosus—Dwarf caiman
Paleosuchus trigonatus—Smooth-fronted caiman

Crocodylidae

Crocodylus johnsoni—Johnson's crocodile
Crocodylus novaeguineae—New Guinea crocodile
Crocodylus porosus—Salt water crocodile
Crocodylus acutus—American crocodile

TESTUDINATA

Emydidae

Clemmys muhlenbergi—Muhlenberg turtle

Testudinidae

Chersine spp.—Bow-sprit tortoises
Geochelone spp. [22]—Land tortoises
Gopherus spp.—Gopher tortoises
Homopus spp.—African parrot-beaked tortoises
Kinixys spp.—Hinged-back tortoises
Malacochersus spp.—Pancake tortoises
Pyxis spp.—Madagascar spider tortoises
Testudo spp. [22]—Land tortoises

Cheloniidae

Caretta caretta—Loggerhead sea turtle
Chelonia mydas—Green sea turtle
Chelonia depressa—Flat-back sea turtle
Eretmochelys imbricata bissa—Pacific hawksbill sea turtle
Lepidochelys olivacea—Pacific Ridley sea turtle

Dermochelidae

Dermochelys coriacea—Leatherback sea turtle

Pelomedusidae

Podocnemis spp.—South American river turtles

LACERTILIA

Teiidae

Cnemidophorus hyperythrus—Orange-throated whiptail

Iguanidae

Conolophus pallidus—Barrington Island land lizard
Cololophus subcristatus—Galapagos land iguana
Amblyrhynchus cristatus—Galapagos marine iguana
Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei—San Diego horned lizard

Helodermatidae

Heloderma suspectum—Gila monster
Heloderma horridum—Beaded lizard

Varanidae

Varanus spp. [22]—Monitor lizards

SERPENTES

Boidae

Epicrates cenchris cenchris—Rainbow boa
Eunectes notaeus—Yellow anaconda
Constrictor constrictor—Boa constrictor
Python spp. [3]—Pythons

Colubridae

Cyclagras gigas—South American false cobra
Pseudoboa cloelia—Mussurana
Elachistodon westermanni—Indian egg-eater
Thamnophis elegans hammondi—Two-striped garter snake

PISCES

ACIPENSERIFORMES

Acipenseridae

Acipenser fulvescens—Lake sturgeon
Acipenser sturio—Baltic sturgeon

OSTEOGLOSSIFORMES

Osteoglossidae

Arapaima gigas—Arapaima

SALMONIFORMES

Salmonidae

Stenodus leucichthys leucichthys—Beloribitsa
Salmo chrysogaster—Mexican golden trout

CYPRINIFORMES

Cyprinidae

Plagopterus argentissimus—Woundfin
Ptychocheilus lucius—Colorado squawfish

ATHERINIFORMES

Cyprinodontidae

Cynolebias constanciae—Annual tropical killifish
Cynolebias marmoratus—Annual tropical killifish
Cynolebias minimus—Annual tropical killifish
Cynolebias opalescens—Annual tropical killifish
Cynolebias splendens—Annual tropical killifish

Poeciliidae

Xiphophorus couchianus—Monterey platyfish

COELACANTHIFORMES

Coelacanthidae

Latimeria chalumnae—Coelacanth

CERATODIFORMES

Ceratodidae

Neoceratodus forsteri—Australian lungfish

MOLLUSCA

NAIADOIDA

Unionidae

Cyprogenia aberti—Edible pearly mussel

Epioblasma (=Dysnomia) torulosa rangiana—Tan-blossom pearly mussel

Fusconaia subrotunda—Long solid

Lampsilis brevicula—Ozark lamp pearly mussel

Lexingtonia dolabelloides—Slab-sided pearly mussel

Pleorobema clava—Club pearly mussel

STYLOMMATOPHORA

Camaenidae

Papustyla (=Papuina) pulcherrima—Manus Island tree snail

Paraphantidae

Paraphanta spp.[11]—New Zealand amber snails

PROSOBRANCHIA

Hydrobiidae

Coahuilix hubbsi—Coahuilix de Hubbs snail

Cochliopina milleri—Cochliopina de Miller snail

Durangonella coahuilae—Durangonella de Coahuila snail

Mexipyrgus carranzae—Mexipyrgus de Carranza snail

Mexipyrgus churinceanus—Mexipyrgus de Churince snail

Mexipyrgus escobedae—Mexipyrgus de Escobeda snail

Mexipyrgus lugoi—Mexipyrgus de lugo snail

Mexipyrgus mojarralis—Mexipyrgus de West El Mojarral snail

Mexipyrgus multilineatus—Mexipyrgus de East El Mojarral snail

Mexithauma quadripaludium—Mexithauma de Cuatro Cienegas snail

Nymphophilus minckleyi—Nymphophilus de Minckley snail

Paludiscala caramba—Paludiscala de oro snail

INSECTA

LEPIDOPTERA

Parnassius apollo apollo—Mountain apollo

FOOTNOTES FOR APPENDICES I AND II:

[1] Except species listed in Appendix II.

[2] Pursuant to the 1972 International Whaling Commission Moratorium.

[3] Distinct Italian population only.

[4] Includes *Lutra platensis* and *L. annectens.*

[5] Except subspecies listed in Appendix II.

[6] Except distinct Australian population.

[7] All North American subspecies, except those in Appendix I.

[8] Except subspecies listed in Appendix I.

[9] Distinct Australian population only.

[10] Except those species or subspecies in Appendix I.

[11] Includes *chiapaisus.*

[12] Except those species in Appendix I.

[13] New Zealand species only.